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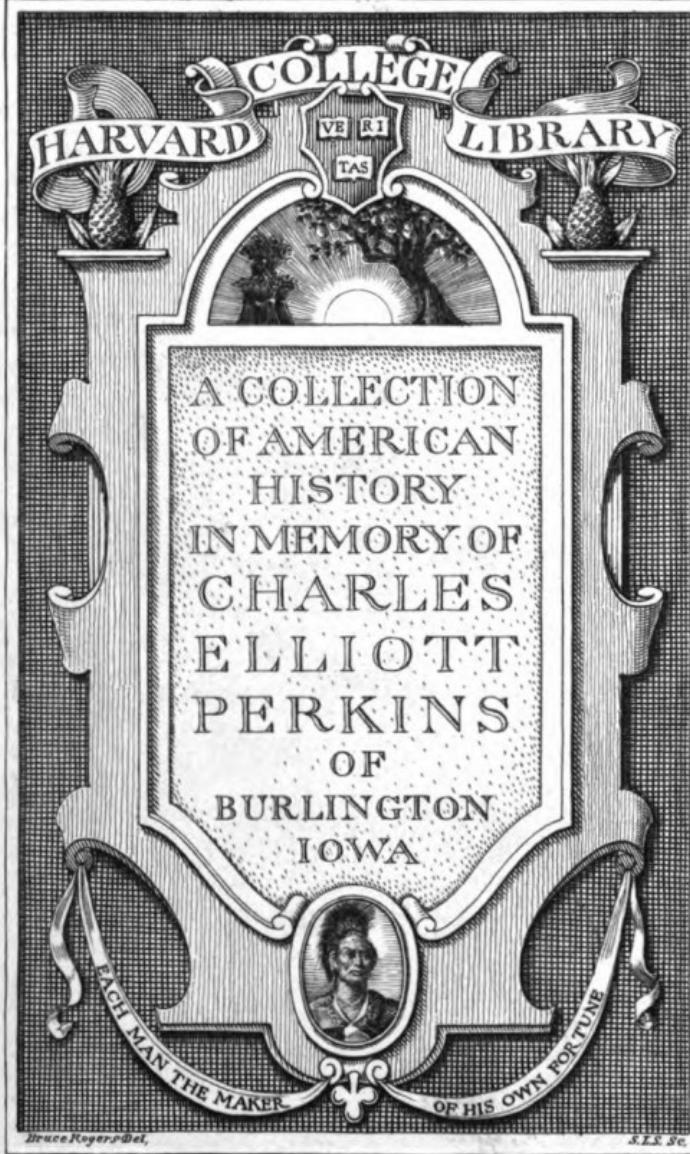
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INDIANA

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INDIANA:
IN RELATION TO ITS
Geography, Statistics, Institutions,
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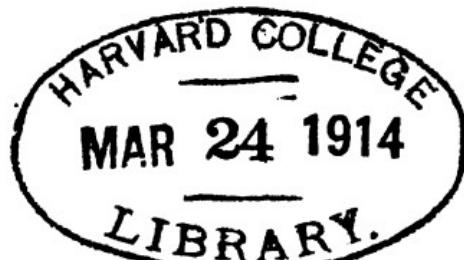
WITH A "REFERENCE INDEX" TO
COLTON'S MAPS OF INDIANA.

Compiled from Official and other Authentic Sources.

BY RICHARD S. ^{Surgeon, U.S.A.} FISHER, M.D.,
AUTHOR OF "THE BOOK OF THE WORLD," ETC., ETC.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY J. H. COLTON,
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C. E. PERKINS MEMORIAL

Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1852, by
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Southern District of New York.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS little book has been prepared to accompany COLTON's MAPS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, and to illustrate the geography, statistics, and institutions of that important portion of the American Union. The descriptions, though brief and concise, embrace nevertheless a great mass of information useful not only to the immigrant settler, but also to those who, from long residence in the state, may be entitled to the distinguished title of "citizen." The descriptive portions of the work have been chiefly compiled from the publications of the most recent writers; but a large mass of information has also been derived from the labors and inquiries of the publisher's agents, and from numerous private sources, all of which has been incorporated. The statistical matter is chiefly based on the census of 1850, the official returns of the several departments of the federal and state governments, and from the reports of companies incorporated within the state. Every available source of accurate information, indeed, has been consulted, and the publisher has no hesitation in saying that there is no other work on the same subject, and within the same compass, that furnishes so much valuable information as is contained herein.

With regard to the maps themselves, most persons who will be likely to purchase them are already cognizant of the course the publisher has taken to make them accurate and perfect. His agents in Indiana—intelligent and business-like men—have been engaged for about three years in visiting every part of the state, observing its condition, and noting from day to day its progress; and the publisher has here to acknowledge with gratitude the important

assistance they have had from all those of whom they have sought information ; and he at the same time would tender for *himself* his thanks to the officers of the several railroad and other incorporated road companies who have so willingly troubled themselves to lay down the true lines of their several roads on the maps that have been sent them for that purpose. All these gentlemen may be said to be the authors of the works, for without their aid it would have been impossible to have compiled them. Their trouble will be repaid *materially* by the possession of more accurate maps than could otherwise have been made.

The maps are three in number, varying little but in the scale on which drawn, and the amount of information they severally contain.

The *largest map* is engraved on *six* plates, and when mounted is 66 inches long, and 48 inches broad. It contains the full surveys in sections, the general topography of the state, the internal improvements, and all the information usually found on the most elaborate maps.

The *medium sized map* is engraved on two plates, and measures 43 inches long and 32 inches wide. All the features of the large map are found in this, but on a reduced scale.

The *small map* is engraved on one sheet, and is intended only as a traveling map, but contains, nevertheless, more than the usual information found in like works.

All these maps are engraved in the best style of art, and are colored in a handsome manner. A **REFERENCE INDEX**, by the aid of which any place on the maps may be readily found, is appended to this work.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1852.

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INDIANA :

ITS GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

INDIANA* lies in the form of a parallelogram between Ohio and Illinois, and extends from Michigan, on the north, to the Ohio river, on the south. Geographically, it is situated between the latitudes $37^{\circ} 51'$ and $41^{\circ} 46'$ north, and between the longitudes $85^{\circ} 49' 30''$ and $88^{\circ} 2' 30''$ west from Greenwich, or $8^{\circ} 48'$ and $11^{\circ} 01'$ from Washington. Its extreme length from north to south is 276 miles, and its greatest width 176 miles; but its average length is only about 242 miles, and its average breadth not more than 153 miles; and within these limits the area of its superficies is 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres.

* The definite boundaries of the state, according to the ordinance of Congress, dated 19th April, 1816, are as follows: "Bounded on the *east* by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio, being a north line from the mouth of the Miami; on the *south* by the river Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the *west* by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash from its mouth to a point where a due north line, drawn from the town of Vincennes, would last touch the northwestern shore of the said river, and from thence by a due north line until the same shall intersect an east and west line drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the *north* by the said east and west line," etc., to beginning

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, ETC.—The general features of Indiana are those which pertain to all countries where mountain, in the strict sense of the word, is wanting ; for if we except the river-hills and the accumulations of sand on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, no portion of the country has any continuous or definite elevation which even a florid imagination could dignify by such a term, and all of mountain that really appears is a few isolated " knobs," which serve only to diversify the scenery. Nearly two thirds of the state is level, or at most undulating, and a most singular feature of the country is the absence of any water-shed or dividing ridge, such as almost every geographical region presents, from which the waters flow in different directions ; still, however, the country has continuous slopes of great extent, and the difference in elevation of the highest land and the Ohio river at the Falls is nearly 600 feet, and a considerable difference is observed (about 70 feet) between the levels on the Ohio, at the Falls, and at the mouth of the Wabash, the latter being the lowest.

The river-hills, of which previous mention has been made, extend at various distances from, and parallel to, the courses of the Ohio and other streams, and inclose what are termed the bottom-lands, which are chiefly covered with a rich alluvial soil, and thickly set with forests. These hills, along the Ohio river, are generally as high as the highest levels of the interior, often of a rugged and broken aspect, and where torn through by the tributaries of the Ohio, present much imposing scenery. Behind these a table-land spreads out and forms what with propriety may be termed the interior of the country ; and now every thing is changed. Instead of the bottoms, with their mighty forests, the most various landscape appears ; here are extensive groves of oak, ash, and other trees ; there

vast prairies, sea-like in their dimensions, and with untroubled surface ; here the land undulates or rolls as if formed into billows by the dalliance of soft winds, and occasionally hills, rising from 100 to 300 feet high, remind us of a tempest-tossed sea, when the waves accumulate in their might. There is such a marked difference between the several parts of the country, however, that no general description could embrace its topography, and hence it is necessary to detail its principal characteristics, and its divisions as indicated by nature.

1. The *Ohio Valley*, including that of the White Water, contains some 5,000 square miles. This is a limestone region ; it was originally clothed with heavy forests ; and the soil in the bottoms, hill tops, and sides is very rich. The hills are abrupt and broken, and the numerous tributaries of the Ohio river break through them in every direction. Many of these streams in dry weather show only the marks where the torrents have disappeared, almost as soon as the storms which occasioned them. Of this division of the state about two thirds is good farming land, and the residue either too hilly or the soil too poor for profitable culture. The poorest part is in the flats at the heads of the streams.

2. The *White River Valley* extends from the Wabash centrally through the state to the Ohio line, and covers about 9,000 square miles of surface. It is almost uniformly level and heavily timbered, except in the western parts, where there are some prairies and barrens, and ranges of low rugged hills. The whole valley is destitute of rock, and the soils are of the richest kind, with little that is unprofitable. Most of the streams are clear and never-failing, and water-power is generally abundant,

3. The *Wabash Valley* is the largest division, and embraces an area of upward of 12,000 square miles. It

interlocks with the valley of the White river, and the eastern portion resembles it. It is equally fertile but more broken. The middle part of the valley has abundant water-power, but in the upper and lower parts it is less plentiful. From the river-hills, on the Ohio, to the Wabash, the surface is an inclined plane, and it is not a little curious to find streams, the head waters of which are near the borders of the Ohio Valley, traversing toward the Wabash, a river so much farther distant from their sources.

4. The north part of the state, watered by the St. Joseph's and the Kankakee, is much similar in its general character to the Wabash country, but is, perhaps, more swampy, and near the lake the country has extensive sand hills, which are covered only with stunted and shriveled pines and burr-oaks.

RIVERS, LAKES, ETC.—Indiana has numerous fine rivers, but for navigable purposes, few of them except the Ohio, Wabash, White, etc., are at all eligible. Most of them, however, afford valuable water-power.

The *Ohio*, the final reservoir of the principal water-courses of the state, borders the whole country on the south, from the mouth of the Miami to that of the Wabash, a distance, by the river's course, of 380 miles. Between these two points few streams of any volume empty into it, and none exceed thirty or forty yards in width at their mouths. Laughery, Indian Kentucky, Silver, Indian, Blue, Anderson, Big Pigeon, Little Pigeon, etc., are the principal. The White Water joins the Miami six miles above its entrance into the Ohio.

The *Wabash*, which rises in Ohio, runs first north, then northwest, then west, then southwest, then south, and again southwest, making the whole distance to its junction with the Ohio, upward of 600 miles, of which more than one half is navigable. Its principal tributaries are:

from the south and east, the Salamonie, Mississinewa, Wild Cat, Sugar or Rock, Raccoon, White, and Patoka rivers; and from the west and north, Little Wabash and Embarras rivers in Illinois, Vermilion in both states, and in Indiana altogether, Tippecanoe, Eel, and Little rivers. White river, the most important of these, empties into the Wabash 100 miles above its mouth; the West Fork, its longest branch, rises in Randolph county, near the Ohio line, and runs in a southwest direction, receiving in its course Eel river, Fall creek, etc.; and the East Fork, the principal tributaries of which are Salt creek, the Muscatatuck, Sand creek, Clifty, Flat Rock, and Sugar creeks, rises in Ripley county, and has a western course to its junction with the West Fork—the two forming White river proper—about fifty miles from its entrance into the Wabash.

The St. Joseph's and St. Mary's form the *Maumee*, which passes to Ohio and Lake Erie. Another St. Joseph's and its tributaries, the Elkhart, etc., pass through the northern tier of counties, and ultimately fall into Lake Michigan. The Kankakee, the principal branch of the Illinois river, rises near South Bend, and runs sluggishly through the northwestern counties for 100 miles, and in its course receives Yellow river, a stream about 50 miles long; extensive marshes everywhere bound its course. Deep and Calumic rivers lie near and south of Lake Michigan, and in some places are only separated from it by banks of sand. The Iroquois or Pickamink rises south of the Kankakee, and runs nearly parallel to it for 50 miles, and joins it in Illinois.

Besides *Lake Michigan*, on the northern border, there are numerous other, but small lakes, in different parts of the state, principally to the north of the Wabash river. Several of them have no outlets; they are generally clear,

however, and have sandy shores and bottoms. They seldom exceed a few acres in extent, though some at the head of Tippecanoe river and Turkey creek, and near La Porte, cover several hundred acres. Mexancukkee lake, a beautiful sheet of water, in Marshall county, is three miles long and half as broad; and Beaver lake, six miles long and three miles wide, covers 10,000 acres. All these lakes abound in fish, and form in the surrounding scene objects which attract the gaze of the traveler.

GEOLOGY, ETC.—The concluding chapter of the Report of D. D. Owen on the Geology of Indiana, thus sums up the results of his reconnaissance on that topic :

“ Three geological formations exist in Indiana. 1st, a bituminous coal formation, occupying that portion of the state west of the second principal meridian; 2d, a limestone formation (similar to the mountain limestone of European geologists), prevailing in the counties east of that meridian; 3d, a diluvium, consisting of deposits of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders; overlying, and in many places covering up, the two other formations, to a greater or less depth, particularly in the northern part of the state.

“ Now, as in this country no perfect seams of bituminous coal are found associated with calcareous deposits, similar to those of Middle and Eastern Indiana, the geologist can confidently predict, that it is a waste of time and labor to search for coal in any part of the state east of this second meridian, for instance, as has been done in the neighborhood of the black bituminous aluminous slate, stretching north in a narrow band, commencing at New Albany in Floyd county, and extending through part of Clarke, Scott, Jennings, Bartholomew, Decatur, and probably beneath the diluvium, in a northerly direction toward Elkhart.

“ If we were to speculate from geological observations,

on the future condition of Indiana, we should say, that the western counties are destined to become, one day, the chief manufacturing counties; since, with a few exceptions, all large manufacturing towns and districts are situated on the coal formation.

" The freestones of this formation being soft and fissile, owing to the existence of mica disseminated in layers through their substance, and to the ferruginous cement which unites their particles, being liable to undergo alterations by the action of the atmosphere upon it, a careful selection by the builder is always necessary. In several places, particularly toward the base of the formation, or near its eastern boundary, as at Attica, Williamsport, on Pine creek, and near the French Lick, with a little care, freestone, white and fine grained, and excellently suited for architectural purposes, may be readily obtained. In character and geographical position it resembles the celebrated Scotch freestone, of which the new town of Edinburgh, and a portion of the town of Glasgow, are built.

" At New Harmony there is a quarry of freestone, yielding rock that has stood the test of twenty years; yet it is by no means equal to the strata above alluded to, in our eastern counties.

" A freestone of a very fine grain and white color is quarried at the French Lick, west of Paoli. It is manufactured into whetstones, that answer admirably for putting a fine edge on tools, and for polishing. They are exported to all parts of the United States.

" Good grindstones are also manufactured from a similar stratum of these freestones, of a coarser grain.

" The eastern boundary or base of the coal formation is the most likely place to afford salt water; for we find the most productive salt wells throughout the Western

country occupying in the inferior members of the coal formation. Thus, should symptoms of salt water make their appearance in the counties of Perry, Spencer, Dubois, Martin, Daviess, Greene, Owen, Clay, Putnam, Montgomery, or Tippecanoe, the encouragement to make a search would be greater than if found elsewhere in the state.

" Salt, however, is not, strictly speaking, constant in its geological position. In Europe, it usually occurs in the new red sandsone—a formation higher and of more recent origin than the bituminous coal formation ; while on the Holston, a tributary of the Tennessee river, there is a fine salt deposit, surrounded by gypsum or plaster of Paris, lying on the grauwacke formation.

" Two or three salt wells have been sunk in the knobs east of Bloomington, through the silicious beds belonging to the sub-carboniferous group. The salt is of excellent quality ; but the water has hitherto proved too weak to afford a fair profit. The boring after salt is, in truth, at all times attended with considerable uncertainty.

" Quantities of argillaceous iron ore—from which in Great Britain 600,000 tons of iron are annually obtained—occur in some of the clay slates of the bituminous coal formation of Indiana.

" Some of the clay slates answer well for fire-brick. That now excavated near Troy is to be manufactured into fire-brick for sale—an important article of commerce, in a country where steam-engines are so extensively used, and indispensable where furnace operations are carried on to any extent.

" Some of our clays in the coal formation answer well for the manufacturing of stone-ware and gray pottery-ware. Such wares are now manufactured from them at Troy.

" Since I first called the attention of the proprietors to

the deposite of the hydrated brown oxide of iron, near the Falls of Eel river, examinations have been made, by digging in four or five different places: ore has been struck in all of them; many tons have been thrown up, and the prospects are so encouraging, that the proprietors of the Falls are now endeavoring to form a company, to erect a furnace, and commence, on an extensive scale, smelting the ore.

" Sandstone being the predominating rock in the coal formation, and the greatest part of the soil of those western counties being formed from its disintegration, we find it generally of a sandy character.

" The dip and position of the various beds belonging to coal measures are generally constant, unless where, from the protrusions of basalt or greenstone, those volcanic disturbances called by the miners, '*faults*,' '*troubles*,' or '*dykes*,' have disturbed the regularity of position. If, then, the general dip and order of succession of the strata can be ascertained, and these should appear to be free from faults or material undulation, a pretty correct estimate might be formed of the depth of the various seams of coal and other strata in different parts of the coal fields of Indiana.

" Most of the limestones in the oolitic series—that is, those occurring in the counties of Crawford, Orange, Lawrence, Monroe, Owen, and Putnam—make good building materials. The enerinital limestones in Harrison, Washington, Jackson, Bartholomew, and Morgan counties, are also very suitable for that purpose; but the silicious strata, or sand rocks, in these counties, are generally soft and crumbling, and by no means durable. The only use that the black bituminous aluminous slate, occurring in the sub-carboniferous group, can be put to, is for the manufacture of alum. The sub-carboniferous group affords a

water-lime, which appears to be a compound chiefly of limestone and clay, with some bituminous matter. It is associated with the black bituminous aluminous slate above mentioned. Some of the limestone in its neighborhood—for instance, those rocks which are excavated at the top of the hill behind Madison—contain green earth, and some are impregnated with bitumen and sulphuret of iron. In making a selection of building materials in such strata, care should be taken not to use any such, unless their durability has been well tested; for they are generally liable to decay.

"The fossiliferous limestones of East Indiana, namely, those found in Jefferson, Switzerland, Dearborn, Ripley, Franklin, Fayette, and Union counties, are durable rocks, and some of them make beautiful marbles.

"The sub-carboniferous formation of Indiana is identical with the formation occurring in Middle Tennessee, in which the enormous deposits of the hydrated brown oxide of iron, constituting so much of the mineral wealth of that state, are found.

"The deposits of this kind of ore in Indiana, however, although found in the same formation, are not associated with exactly the same strata. In Tennessee, they are in the silicious strata, just above the enerinital limestone: those at present discovered in Indiana are either resting on the oolitic series of limestone, or near the bituminous aluminous slate.

"The soil in Crawford, Lawrence, Orange, Monroe, Owen, and Putnam counties, being formed chiefly from the oolitic limestones, has a calcareous character, and is admirably adapted for the growth of grasses.

"Clay will be found to predominate in the soil of the counties of Floyd, Clark, Scott, Jennings, and parts of Bartholomew, Decatur, Shelby, Johnson, Marion, and

Hancock; because the soil of these counties is underlaid by clay slates. Hence we find the beech-tree, which delights in a clayey soil, there growing luxuriantly.

"The soil of Jefferson, Switzerland, Dearborn, Ripley, Franklin, Fayette, Union, and parts of Decatur and Rush, being formed upon alternating strata of clay and limestone, must partake chiefly of these two earths. This soil is also well adapted to the growth of grasses.

"The soil of the northwestern counties appears to be a siliceo-calcareous sand, resting upon a clay bottom. This I conceive to be the reason why it is so much more productive than its external appearance promises. These points, however, I intend more fully to verify, by analysis, so soon as I can get samples of all the various soils. As yet, my opinion has been formed chiefly from ocular observation, and reasoning from general principles.

"The water in the northwestern counties is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. This, acting as a solvent upon limestone and the protoxide of iron, dissolves them whenever it meets them in its passage to the surface. And thus we find these waters often highly charged with these two ingredients, forming calcareous and calybeate springs. As they lose very soon, by exposure to the air, the excess of carbonic acid, which acts as a solvent of these ingredients—and as iron is brought also by the same exposure to air, to a higher degree of oxidation, and therefore to a more insoluble form—these two causes acting together, soon produce deposits of calcareous tufas and bog iron ore, so frequently found in that country. The quantity of bog iron ore is, therefore, continually on the increase.

"The greater part of Indiana must have been, at some period of the earth's history, covered by an ocean; for most of the fossils in the limestones are of a marine origin.

"None of the precious metals will ever be found in Indiana, unless in minute portions in boulders, or in small quantities in combination with other metals; because the primitive and grauwacke formations, in which alone productive mines of gold and silver ore occur, do not exist in Indiana. It is true that, in some rare instances, silver is found as a sulphuret and as red silver ore, in such formations as exist in the Western country; but I have seen no symptoms of any such in our state. The same may be said of bismuth, tin ore, and native arsenic. The only metals which we need look for, are iron, lead, antimony, manganese, zinc, cobalt, and possibly some varieties of copper and arsenic ores.

"It is not likely that anthracite coal will ever be found in Indiana, because that mineral is usually found in the primitive and grauwacke formations.

"Several detatched pieces of native copper have been found in the state, one weighing five pounds; but, from the nature of the ore, its occurring in washed gravels, and only in isolated pieces, I have reason to believe that they do not originate in the state. I may add that the Kupferschiefer of the German miners yields, at the mines of Mansfield, in Thuringia, an abundant supply of copper ore. This copper slate, as found at the bottom of the new red sandstone formation, which overlies the bituminous coal formation, and copper ores, have been found in the carboniferous and mountain limestone; there is, therefore, a possibility of discovering workable copper ore in the formations of Indiana.

"The fertility of the soil of Indiana is universally admitted, yet few are aware that it arises mainly from its geological position. It is well known to geologists, that that soil is the most productive, which has been derived from the destruction of the greatest variety of different

rocks; for thus only is produced the due mixture of gravel, sand, clay, and limestone, necessary to form a good medium for the retention and transmission of nutritive fluids, be they liquid or seriform, to the roots of plants. Now, Indiana is situated near the middle of the Great Valley of northwestern America, and far distant from the primitive range of mountains; and her soil is accordingly formed from the destruction of a vast variety of rocks, both crystalline and sedimentary, which have been minutely divided and intimately blended together by the action of air and water. It has all the elements, therefore, of extraordinary fertility."

BOTANY.—The forests of Indiana contain all the trees natural to the soil and climate of the whole central region of the United States; oaks and beech-trees, however, preponderate; they are found in almost every portion of the state, and probably count two thirds of the whole number of its forest trees. Next in order are the sugar-tree, hickory, ash, walnut, poplar, elm, sycamore, cherry, hackberry, linden, coffee-tree, honey locust, and white maple, which are as widely diffused as the oak and beech. The black locust is abundant near the Ohio river, but is not found in the interior; the chestnut is only found in the neighborhood of the upper course of the east fork of White river; the pine is only found on the "knobs," near the Ohio, and on the sand hills near Lake Michigan, while the tamarack is found only in the swamps of the Kankakee. The cypress, catalpa, and pecan, are chiefly found in the counties on both sides of the White river, below the junction of the forks; and cottonwood is rare, except on the bottoms of the southern streams. Of the smaller trees and undergrowths, the principal are the dogwood, paw-paw, spear, plum, and thorn, and the persimmon and crab apple. Many of the forest trees attain magnificent dimen-

sions, and in numerous instances the oak, sycamore, walnut, and poplar, have been found, measuring from five to seven feet in diameter, and more than 120 and 130 feet in height. The indigenous fruit trees found in Indiana comprise the wild plum, hawthorn, persimmon, pawpaw, wild cherry, mulberry, crab apple, etc. These are found intermingling with forest trees, or bordering the prairies and barrens. Cranberries are abundant in the north, and wild grapes, blackberries, gooseberries, and strawberries, of excellent flavor, grow spontaneously, and give assurance that the corresponding domestic fruits can be cultivated with success. Walnuts, hickory nuts, and hazel nuts, are unusually abundant, and generally oak and beech mast is found in such quantities as to contribute largely both to feeding and fattening hogs.

ZOOLOGY.—The buffalo and elk, once the zoological monarchs of the country, have disappeared from the scene of their former glories. They were formerly very numerous, and have left behind them ineffaceable tracks or paths. The bear, panther, wild cat, beaver, and others, are now but seldom met with, except where the lands have not come under cultivation. Wolves are still numerous, and still more numerous are the deer, opossums, raccoons, squirrels, etc. Besides these, the fox, porcupine, pole cat, ground hog, rabbit, mink, musk rat, weazel, mole, mouse, gopher, etc., are found in particular localities, but not usually in great numbers. The rat, not an indigenous animal, is becoming a denizen, and appears to increase in number in ratio with the population, and spreads to the new settlements along with the pioneer. The usual domestic animals have all been imported. The birds originally belonging to this country are the wild turkey, prairie fowl, partridge or quail, pigeons, geese, ducks, cranes, etc., all which are frequently seen in great

numbers. Pheasants, paroquets, woodpeckers, red birds, mocking birds, and humming birds, and indeed most of the birds of the Eastern States are found here, but usually are not numerous. Of the carnivorous species the eagle, buzzard, hawk, crow or raven, owl, etc., are occasionally seen. Rattlesnakes and copperheads, formerly numerous, are now seldom found, having been consumed by the prairie fires, or destroyed by hogs. The varieties of fish are not great; those in the tributaries of the Ohio are the pike, perch, sucker, shovel fish, garr, buffalo, etc., while perch, trout, white fish, etc., are found in the northern lakes and small streams that empty into Lake Michigan. With regard to insects, all that need be said is, that no state in the same latitude is better supplied, and that in many parts *mosquitos are not scarce*.

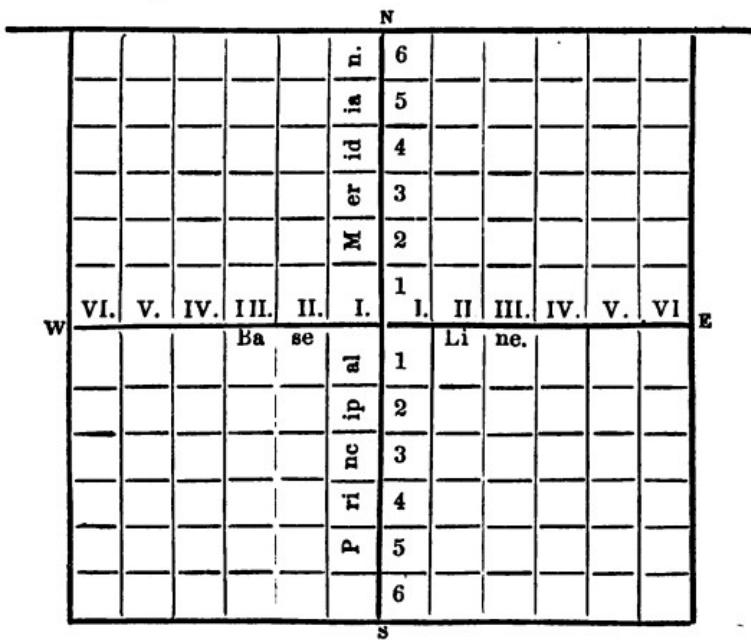
PUBLIC LANDS.—In all new states and territories the public lands are surveyed and sold under a uniform system. In the surveys, *meridian lines* are first established, running due north and south, and these are intersected at right angles, running east and west, by what are termed *base lines*.

The *FIRST principal meridian* is a line running due north and south from the mouth of the Miami river, and is, in fact, the east line of Indiana; and the *SECOND principal meridian* is a line due north and south from Little Blue river, 85 miles west of the former. Other meridians are established further west, but these are all the principal meridians referring to the surveys in Indiana. The only *base line* running through the state crosses it east and west in lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ north, leaving the Ohio about 25 miles above Louisville, and striking the Wabash about four miles above the mouth of White river.

From this base line *townships* of six miles square, or containing 36 square miles, are numbered north and south,

and from the second principal meridian all the ranges of townships are numbered east and west, except those in the counties of Switzerland, Ohio, Dearborn, and parts of Franklin, Union, Wayne, and Randolph. The part of the state containing these, attached to the Cincinnati Land Office, was surveyed in townships from a base line 15 miles north of the former, and in ranges west of the first principal meridian.

The following diagram represents townships laid off north and south of a base line, and ranges laid off east and west of a meridian. The former are represented on the maps in Arabic figures, thus : 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., and the latter in roman figures, thus : I., II., III., IV., etc.



Townships, as above surveyed, are subdivided into 36 equal parts or *sections*, each containing one square mile, or 640 acres. The sections are again subdivided into *half*

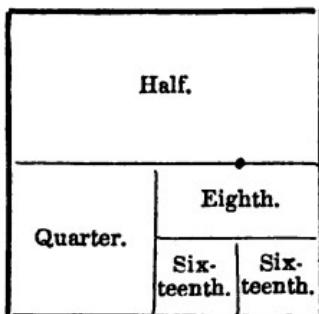
sections of 320 acres, quarter sections of 160 acres, eighth sections of 80 acres, and sixteenth sections of 40 acres. Fractional sections, or other subdivisions, are such as are intersected by streams, confirmed claims or reservations, and are of various sizes.

The township is laid off into sections, commencing at the northeast corner, and numbering from east to west, and from west to east alternately, as in Diagram No. 1; and the method of subdividing the sections into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, is shown in Diagram No. 2.

DIAGRAM No. 1.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	*	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

DIAGRAM No. 2.



The sixteenth section of all public lands, marked in Diagram No. 1 *thus** is reserved for the support of public schools. Five per cent. of all moneys received is also expended for the benefit of the state, and two per cent. for the construction of roads.

In the state of Indiana there are six *land districts*, with an office attached to each, open for the sale and entry of the public lands; viz., the Jeffersonville district, the Vincennes district, the Indianapolis district, the Crawfordsville district, the Fort Wayne District, and the Winamac district. The offices above referred to are located at the towns indicated in the nomenclature of the several districts, and have each a register and receiver.

Lands bought of the government are excepted from taxation for five years next after purchase. All other lands owned by residents and non-residents are subject to taxation for state and county purposes.

The following exhibit shows the condition of the lands of Indiana on the 1st of January, 1849:

Total area of the state in acres.....	21,637,760
Quantity surveyed up to Jan. 1, 1849.....	21,487,760
Quantity proclaimed for sale.....	21,359,707
Quantity sold up to date.....	15,477,629
Quantity otherwise disposed of, namely:	
Common School Reserves.....	650,317
Donated to State University.....	46,080
" for Internal Improvements.....	1,609,862
" to Individuals.....	843
" for Seat of Government.....	2,560
Military Bounties (war 1812).....	69,777
" " (Mexican War).....	189,540
Saline Reserves.....	24,435
Indian Reserves.....	126,221
Private Claims confirmed.....	179,881
Swamp lands.....	981,682
Lands open for sale and entry.....	3,271,731

The number of acres of the public lands sold in each fiscal year since the establishment of land offices in the state, have been as follows:

Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.
1807	33,063.83	1815	155,985.52	1823	151,893.41
1808	47,867.51	1816	371,374.80	1824	157,246.21
1809	31,242.89	1817	272,023.12	1825	157,102.18
1810	35,711.79	1818	192,586.15	1826	197,195.16
1811	44,949.91	1819	56,461.09	1827	205,476.37
1812	35,876.26	1820	165,482.02	1828	245,073.60
1813	55,050.98	1821	266,340.52	1829	339,744.83
1814	137,135.96	1822	252,573.64	1830	465,576.69

Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.
1831	537,237.64	1838	497,800.08	1845	73,257.42
1832	531,858.68	1839	572,474.89	1846	108,528.65
1833	534,484.44	1840	102,277.45	1847	230,627.51
1834	650,665.81	1841	93,746.82	1848	396,043.89
1835	1,547,500.21*	1842	54,000.29		
1836	3,016,960.77*	1843	46,543.40	Total	14,298,369.50
1837	1,131,327.84*	1844	99,999.99		

To which total must be added the quantity of land sold in that part of the Cincinnati district, which is situated within Indiana, namely,..... 1,179,259.50

Total quantity sold.....	15,477,629.00
Amount received for lands sold.....	\$21,316,100.00
Amount of the 5 per cent fund.....	959,246.25
" " 2 " "	383,698.50

ABORIGINES.—The Indians found in this state by Europeans were evidently not entitled to be considered as the aborigines. The true aboriginal inhabitants were the “mound builders,” but whence they came, who they were, and whither they went, who can tell? Their existence is only evidenced by the remains of their earthworks and other relics, which, however, are numerous throughout the state. The Indians who held the lands at a later period were chiefly of the Miami and Pottowattame family, but were divided and subdivided into numerous tribes, bearing distinct names. The Pottowattame families resided chiefly in the northern section, and the Miamis in the middle and southern parts. It is not our purpose to enter into a history of these people. It suffices to say that they have been displaced, and that their lands have fallen into other hands. On the subject of the antiquities referable to the original occupants, the erudite author of the Indiana Gazetteer thus descants:

* Chiefly purchased by speculators.

"Mounds, similar to those in Ohio and other Western states, are found in considerable numbers in this state; but there are none that have attracted much attention, except three in the neighborhood of Vincennes. These, at a distance, resemble immense hay stacks, and on being approached, each appears to cover about an acre of ground, and to rise gradually to a point, probably from eighty to one hundred feet high. It is impossible to conceive, at the present day, for what object these immense piles were erected. Their situation is not such as to lead us to suppose that they were constructed for any purpose connected with war or defense, and as they were built without the aid of iron tools, it would not be surprising if, among a sparse population, their erection required the labor of many years. Human bones have been found in such as have been opened, and in some of them are strata of earth composing the mound, which differ from each other and from the earth in the immediate vicinity. The different layers of earth were about a foot in thickness, and between them charcoal and ashes were found, in which human bones lay in a horizontal position. From these facts it has been conjectured, that when the monuments were erected, it was customary to burn the dead, and then cover the bones with earth, and that probably from time to time this process was repeated until the mound was finished. Religious ceremonies and superstitious rites may also have been connected with these works. They are most frequent in the vicinity of alluvial bottoms, and where even in early times the abundance of game, and other advantages, would accommodate the most population.

"There are none of these works which cannot claim a great antiquity, for the trees on them differ in no respect as regards age, from those in the venerable forests around.

While these memorials of an age long past are so distinct, the large establishment of the Jesuits at Ouiatenon, and the various military works of the state, formerly so important for defense against Indian hostilities, scarcely show any remains of what they once were.

"On the bottom of Big Flat Rock, in the northwest corner of Decatur county, is a mound about eighty feet in diameter, and eight feet high, originally covered with trees, like the other forests around. An excavation was made into it a few years since. First, there was a mixture of earth, sand, and gravel for one foot; then dark earth, charcoal, lime, and burnt pebbles were cemented together so as to be penetrated with difficulty; then a bed of loose sand and gravel, mixed with charcoal; then were found the bones of a human being, in a reclining position, with a flat stone over the breast and another under the scull. Most of the bones were nearly decomposed, but some of them, and a part of the teeth, were quite sound. From the size of such of the bones of the skeleton as remain, it must have once been of gigantic size. A short distance from this mound is a much smaller one, which contains a great number of skeletons."

PRESENT INHABITANTS.—The French were the first Europeans that settled within the limits of Indiana, and their first permanent settlement was at Vincennes, on the Wabash. At this period the country was included in that extensive boundary called New France, which was ceded to Great Britain in 1763. This cession stayed the progress of settlement, and it was not before the commencement of the present century that any farther accession to the population was made. The country, however, was found inviting, and since then has been rapidly thrown open, and has been as rapidly filled up by people from all lands. Ireland, Germany, and the eastern states of the union, have

been the principal contributors to the state, but it would at the same time be more difficult to mark out the due proportions of each, than to say what nationality is not represented in the blood of the Indiana people. The population at the present time amounts to 988,416, and is thus classed in the census of 1850 :

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
White Persons.....	506,400.....	471,205.....	977,605
Indians (in Cass County).....	8.....	15.....	23
Colored.....	5,472.....	5,316.....	10,788
Total	511,880.....	476,536.....	988,416

And in order to exhibit its actual and relative progress, the following abstract of each census from 1800 is appended :

Date of Census.	White Persons.	Colored Free.	Persons Slave,*	Total Popula.	Decennial Numerical Increase.	Increase Per 100.
1800	4,577	163	135	4,875	—	—
1810	23,890	393	237	24,520	19,645	402.9
1820	145,758	1,230	190	147,178	122,658	500.2
1830	339,399	3,629	3	343,031	195,853	133.8
1840	678,698	7,165	3	685,866	342,835	99.9
1850	977,628	10,788	—	988,416	302,550	44.1

The distribution of the population to the several counties is given, with the special description thereof.

Rapid increase of population is one of the chief indications of a happy state of society, and depends solely on the absence of checks caused by misgovernment and want of employment. In a new country like Indiana, where free republican institutions exist in their full power, and where so much vacant land is to be found, these drawbacks must necessarily exist to a very limited extent, and hence it is that we find an increase in every thing pertaining to the general prosperity of the state, and a special ratio of in-

* Or more properly, indentured apprentices.

crease in relation to population. No want of the means of subsistence is known to the industrious, and early marriages, the result of a plentiful abundance and easy circumstances, insure a regular recuperation of numbers in a natural way; and the same causes are the inducements to immigration. The above tables tell the result of so auspicious a combination of circumstances, and from them we find that from 1840 to 1850 the absolute increase of population was 302,550, and its relative increase 44.11 per centum—an increase which, if sustained, would indicate a duplication of the population about every twenty-two and a half years. The following statistics, as exhibited in the census of 1850, will elucidate the condition of the people at that period in regard to housing, pauperism, crime, and the infirmities incident to all communities. The number of dwelling houses was 170,178, and the number of families, 171,564, each of which in the aggregate containing 5.82 persons; the number of paupers was 861, or about 0.87 per 1,000 of the population; the number of convicts was 81, or about 0.08 per 1,000 of the population; the number of blind persons was 278; of deaf and dumb persons, 517; of insane persons, 442; and of idiots, 617; the number of marriages in 1849-50 was 11,231, and the number of deaths, 12,728.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.—The industry of the people is chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits and commerce. The trades and manufactures, although these have made considerable progress, are yet engaged in to a comparatively limited extent. Commerce and transportation are in a most prosperous condition.

Agriculture.—The number of farms under cultivation in 1850 was 93,896, and the quantity of land improved at that date, 5,019,822 acres, or about one fourth part of the surface of the state. The value of these farm lands was

assessed at \$128,825,552, and the value of farming utensils at \$6,748,722. The live stock, valued in the aggregate at \$22,898,965, consisted of 310,475 horses, 7,068 mules and asses, 280,052 milch cows, 87,108 working oxen, 385,969 other descriptions of horned cattle, 1,068,418 sheep, and 2,314,909 swine. The products from animals in the year 1849-50 was—wool, 2,202,768 pounds; butter, 12,748,186 pounds, and cheese 666,986 pounds; and animals slaughtered were valued at \$5,668,874. The quantity of honey and beeswax obtained was 830,261 pounds, and of silk cocoons 1,591 pounds. The great grain crop is that of Indian corn, which in 1849-50 amounted to 52,887,564 bushels. The crop of wheat amounted to 5,625,474 bushels; that of oats to 5,269,645 bushels; and the crops of buckwheat, rye, and barley, to 174,972, 80,948, and 89,815 bushels respectively. The hay crop was 402,791 tons; that of clover seed 17,591 bushels, and of other grass seed 35,808 bushels; that of peas and beans, 38,109 bushels; that of Irish potatoes, 1,969,693 bushels, and of sweet potatoes, 211,925 bushels. The value of garden products was \$68,184, and of the products of the orchard, \$339,000. Beside those above enumerated, there was produced, tobacco, 1,035,146 pounds; wine, 18,004 gallons; hops, 124,685 pounds; hemp, 1,569 tons; flax, 559,508 pounds; and cotton, 2,000 pounds; also, maple sugar, 2,921,638 pounds, and maple molasses, 181,518 gallons. The value of home-made goods is stated at \$1,647,200.

Manufactures.—The total capital invested in manufactures amounted in 1850 to \$7,235,220, which was distributed to 4,326 establishments, and the value of manufactured products was \$19,199,681. The manufactures of Indiana center in no one locality, but are distributed more or less to all the counties. The manufactures of iron, cotton, and wool, employ but a small moiety of the aggregate

capital. The chief towns in which any large factories are established are Madison, Jeffersonville, and Cannelton on the Ohio, and some of the principal towns on the Wabash. The manufacture of iron is mainly confined to the western portion of the state. In 1849-50 there were in the whole state but 19 establishments pursuing this branch, the statistics of which are as follows :

	Pig Iron.	Cast Iron.	Wr't. Iron.	Total.
Number of establishments,	2	14	3	19
Capital invested,	\$72,000	\$82,900	\$17,000	\$171,900
Value of raw material,	\$24,400	\$66,918	\$4,425	\$95,743
Hands employed,	88	143	24	255
Monthly wages paid,	\$2,290	\$3,600	\$594	\$6,384
Value of Products,	\$58,000	\$149,430	\$11,760	\$219,190

The manufacture of cotton goods employs only two establishments and 95 hands; capital invested, \$43,220; value of raw material, etc., \$28,220, and value of products, \$44,200; and the woolen manufactures employ 83 houses and 226 hands; capital invested \$171,545; value of raw material and fuel used, \$120,486, and of products, \$205,802. From these statistics it will be seen that the great manufactures of the Union bear but a small proportion in regard to the miscellaneous manufactures in Indiana. The balance of the capital, after deducting these from the aggregate invested, is employed chiefly in milling, tanneries, distilling, and other manufactures incident to an agricultural country. In this account of manufactures, however, it must be observed that none are taken into account, the products of which do not amount to \$500 per annum.

Commerce.—The staples of export from Indiana consist chiefly of its agricultural products. Flour and pork, however, may be considered as the exportable material, the first of which is exported chiefly from the north, and the latter from the south outlets; and to these may be added horses, cattle, corn, poultry, the products of the dairy,

and other agricultural staples. The numerous railroads, with the canals, form the great avenues of transportation, and it may here be observed that scarcely any portion of the state is now far away from one or more of these. Beyond the state the greatest facilities are enjoyed for transport to the seaboard; the Ohio river on the south forms a great highway to the west and to the gulf of Mexico, and east to Pittsburg, and the line of railway and canal through Pennsylvania to the Atlantic. The northern lakes in like manner afford a direct communication with the railroad and canal systems of New York and New England, and also to the British provinces. The great bulk of the commercial material, however, is sent to New York for export to foreign countries, but nevertheless a considerable moiety of the whole is carried farther east to New England, the *great industrial hive of the Union*, for consumption, and in a lesser amount to New Orleans. The returns for these exports are goods of every description. The ports on the Ohio river are Lawrenceburg, Madison, Jefferson, New Albany, Fredonia, Evansville, etc.; and on Lake Erie, in Sandusky, Cleveland, etc., in Ohio, which are reached by canal and railroad. Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, is the sole port of consequence on the northwest.

Banks.—The “State Bank of Indiana” is the only institution of the kind known to the laws of the state. The principal office is located at Indianapolis, and there are branches at Redford, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Lawrenceburg, Madison, Michigan City, New Albany, Richmond, South Bend, Terre Haute, and Vincennes. The bank does not issue or pay notes, except at its several branches. The aggregate condition of this institution on the 16th November, 1850, is shown in the following figures:

<i>Liabilities.</i>	<i>Resources.</i>
Capital (State).....\$1,006,604 27	Notes discounted ... \$1,709,935 38
" (individuals) 1,076,346 32	Bills of exchange ... 2,414,951 06
\$2,082,950 59	\$4,124,886 44
<i>Surplus funds</i> \$750,678 17	Suspended debt..... \$270,213 77
Profit and loss 97,258 59	Banking houses, etc. 175,610 22
Divid. unredeemed.. 27,661 91	Other real estate.... 188,623 32
Suspended int., etc. . 34,600 66	
	\$634,447 31
\$910,199 33	
Due to banks..... 112,175 47	Funds in E. cities ... \$449,153 09
Due sinking fund ... 43,467 83	Due from banks..... 148,861 17
Due school fund 2,763 93	Remittances, etc..... 247,048 01
Branch balances 6,168 75	Ind. treas. notes 108,485 00
\$164,575 98	\$943,547 27
Due depositors..... \$556,432 70	Notes of other banks \$294,842 00
Notes in circulation \$3,548,267 50	Gold and silver 1,197,880 58
Less notes on hand.. 126,822 50	
	\$1,422,723 58
\$3,421,445 00	
Total liabilities \$7,135,603 60	Total resources. \$7,135,603 60

CANALS.—The Wabash and Erie canal is the greatest work of internal improvement in Indiana. The act of Congress, granting lands for its construction, was passed in 1827, and additional grants were made by the acts of 1841 and 1845. The canal was commenced in 1832, and completed to Lafayette in 1841; to Covington in 1846, to Coal Creek in 1847, to Terre Haute in 1849, and to Point Commerce in 1851; and its final completion to Evansville, on the Ohio, is fixed for 1858. The length of the canal in Indiana is 875 miles, and in Ohio from the state line to Toledo, on Maumee Bay, 84 miles; making, on the whole, a line of artificial inland navigation equal to 459 miles; and in addition to this the navigable channel is continued southward to Cincinnati, 181 miles, through the Miami canal. The Whitewater canal, connecting the navigation

of the Ohio at Lawrenceburg with Cambridge City and the towns on the Great National road, is 76 miles long. Many other canals were included in the original design, and some were commenced, but all else than the above have been abandoned. The expenses attending the prosecution of these great works laid the foundation of the present public debt.

RAILROADS.—In the great enterprise of the age, Indiana has outstripped all its western competitors, save Ohio, which alone has eclipsed it in the grandeur of its system of internal improvements. The lines of this state completed, progressing, and proposed, the latter including only those that *will be* built, extend in length upward of 1,600 miles, of which 640 miles, more or less, are in successful operation. The names and lengths of the several roads are as follows:

1. The *Madison and Indianapolis* railroad, extending between the two places, and running through Wirt, Lancaster, Vernon, Queensville, Scipio, Elizabethtown, Columbus, Taylorsville, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood, Southport, etc., has a length of 86 miles. Branches connecting with this line diverge from Edinburg to Shelbyville, 16 miles, and thence to Rushville, 20 miles, and to Knightstown, 27 miles; and from Franklin, through Liberty and Morgantown, to Martinsville, 29 miles.

2. The *Jeffersonville and Columbus* railroad, running through Sellusburg, Vienna, Rockford, Azalia, etc., is 66 miles long, uniting with the Madison and Indianapolis railroad at Columbus, whence to Indianapolis, is 41 miles.

3. The *New Albany and Salem* railroad, now open to Gosport, and which is intended to be continued to Crawfordsville, whence to Lafayette the line is already completed, and from the latter place directly to Michigan City, will be the longest line in the state. From New

Albany to Salem the distance is 35 miles, and thence to Gosport, by way of Bedford and Bloomington, it is 44 miles, and to Crawfordsville 51 miles; from Crawfordsville to Lafayette the distance is 26 miles, and from Lafayette to Michigan City 97 miles; in all, about 253 miles. In its course it will intersect the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, the Wabash and Erie canal, and the northern lines of railroad running round the head of Lake Michigan, all of which will become its tributaries.

4. The *Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis* railroad will pass through Greensburg, St. Omer, and Shelbyville, a distance of 91 miles.

5. The *Evansville and Illinois* railroad, now finished to Princeton, 26 miles, will be extended to Vincennes, 25 miles farther, and perhaps to Terre Haute.

6. The *Terre Haute and Indianapolis* railroad, taking almost the direction of the National road, will unite the two places, distant 72 miles, and in connection with the Indiana Central railroad, form an east and west line from Ohio to Illinois.

7. The *Indiana Central* railroad, $71\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extends from Indianapolis to Richmond, and is continued thence four miles to the Ohio line by the Richmond railroad.

8. The *Cincinnati and St. Louis* railroad will extend from the eastern line of the state to Vincennes, on the Wabash, about 160 miles, and be continued thence through Illinois.

9. The *New Castle and Richmond* railroad, connecting the two places, is 27 miles long.

10. The *Indianapolis and Bellefontaine* railroad, one of the most important in the state, commences at Indianapolis, where it connects with the roads diverging there-

from, and runs thence in a northeastern direction through Pendleton, Andersontown, and Muncietown, to the Ohio state line, a distance of 83 miles, where it connects with the railroads of Ohio.

11. The *Lafayette and Indianapolis* railroad passes in an almost direct line between the two places, a distance of 68 miles.

12. The *Peru and Indianapolis* railroad is 73 miles long, and runs in a north and south direction, through Noblesville, Buena Vista, Kokomo, Miami, Leonda, etc.

13. The *Northern Indiana* railroad, a continuation of the Southern Michigan railroad, extends from the northern state line, about five miles east of where the line is cut by St. Joseph's river, through Bristol, Elkhart, South Bend, New Carlisle, La Porte, and thence onward to the western line of the state, and beyond it to Chicago in Illinois. Its length is 185 miles, and it has branches to Goshen and Michigan City. The Michigan Central railroad is also being carried round the head of Lake Michigan toward Chicago.

These are the principal lines, but there are others; and many whose old charters have laid dormant for years will now be brought into existence.

OTHER ROADS.—The state has long been provided with good macadamized roads and ordinary county roads, and in many of these the public treasury is a large creditor. The plank-road system has been introduced, and already from and between the more considerable cities and towns this species of communication has become very common. But it is unnecessary in this place to enter into the details of them—the map, of which this volume is an accompaniment, will more readily convey to the inquirer information respecting them than the most labored description possibly could do.

GOVERNMENT.—The government, as now organized, is based on the constitution which went into operation November 1st, 1851. This instrument of the fundamental law of the state secures the *right of voting* at elections to every white male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, resident in the state six months next preceding, and to every white male of foreign birth, resident in the United States one year, and in the state six months next preceding, who shall have duly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. No negro or mulatto can vote; and all persons using bribery, threats, or rewards, to procure their election, shall be ineligible to hold office during the term for which they may have been elected. Duelists and public defaulters are barred from all offices of profit and trust. All elections by the people are by *ballot*, and all elections by the General Assembly are *viva voce*. The second Tuesday in October is the day on which the general elections are held.

The *legislative powers* are vested in a General Assembly, which consists of a Senate of not more than fifty members, and House of Representatives of not more than one hundred members, both classes being elected from districts by the people thereof, the senators for four years, and the representatives for two years; and the former must be at least twenty-five years old, and the latter at least twenty-one years old. They must be at the time of their election citizens of the United States, residents of the state for the two years next preceding and of the district by which chosen for one year. One half the senate and all the representatives are renewed biennially. The General Assembly convenes at Indianapolis *biennially* on the Thursday next after the first Monday of January, and it is expressly provided in the constitution that no regular session shall continue for more than sixty-one, and no special

session for more than forty days. The lieutenant-governor is *ex-officio* president of the senate; the representatives elect their own speaker.

The *executive powers* of the state are vested in a governor, who is chosen by a plurality of the popular votes, for four years. The governor must be at least thirty years old, and have been a citizen and resident of the United States and of the state for the five years next preceding his election. Persons holding office under the state or United States are ineligible for the office of governor of the state. The gubernatorial term commences on the second Monday of January. In case of the removal or death of the governor, the lieutenant-governor (elected at the same time and under the same circumstances as the governor) would succeed to the office, and should disability or death prevent him from assuming the dignity, then it is competent for the General Assembly to appoint some other person. The governor has the power to grant pardons, etc., except in cases of treason and impeachment; he may *veto* an act of the legislature, but, if afterward passed by a majority of those elected to both houses, it becomes law nevertheless. The governor is not eligible for re-election until the expiration of four years from the close of his official term.

The chief *administrative officers*—namely, the secretary of state, the auditor of the public accounts, and the treasurer of state, are chosen by the people for two years, and no persons are eligible for these offices for more than four out of every six years.

The administrative officers of the counties are chosen by the voters of the counties respectively, and of these the most important are the county auditor, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, and surveyor, also the clerk of the circuit court; the two first and last one are elected

for four years, and are not eligible for office for more than eight in every twelve years, and the others hold office for two years, but no one is eligible to the office of treasurer or sheriff more than four out of six years. All county officers must be inhabitants of the places from which they are chosen for at least one year before their election, and they and town officers must reside in their precincts.

The *judiciary* consists of a supreme court, circuit courts, and other courts of inferior jurisdiction. The SUPREME COURT, to consist of not less than three, nor more than five judges, has appellate jurisdiction, and such original jurisdiction as the legislature may direct. The judges are chosen from districts by the people at large for six years, and the clerk of the court is chosen for four years. The CIRCUIT COURTS consist of one judge for each circuit, chosen by the people thereof for six years, and a prosecuting attorney, elected for two years. Justices of the peace are chosen for four years by the people in the several towns. The practice of law in all the courts of the state is open to all voters of good moral character. His opinions on matters of religion does not render a witness incompetent in any case; and in all criminal cases the juries may determine the law and the facts.

FINANCES.—The official report of the auditor of public accounts, made on the 31st of October, 1850, gives the following statements of the revenue and expenditures, debt of the state, etc. :

Balance in the treasury, 31st Oct., 1849...	\$428,941 19
Revenue for financial year ending at this date	\$1,432,442 78
Warrants on the treasury for year ending at this date.....	\$1,861,383 97
Balance in the treasury 31st Oct., 1850,	\$347,849 93

Principal Sources of Income.—Permanent revenue,

\$455,630 02; state prison, \$11,145 42; common school fund, \$55,863 00; university fund, \$9,477 04; bank tax, \$1,984 19; saline fund, \$4,999 45; Wabash and Erie canal, by trustees, \$857,149 61, etc.

Chief Expenditures.—Legislature, \$81,010 64; executive, \$5,877 93; judiciary, \$19,705 81; public printing, \$11,522 49; state library, \$964 81; state prison, \$3,606 63; treasury notes cancelled, \$144,575 00; interest on treasury notes, \$59,420 78; interest on public debt, \$188,595 00; Wabash and Erie canal, by trustees, \$824,987 85; deaf and dumb, \$27,979 92; blind, \$11,781 09; insane hospital, \$32,501 33; university fund, \$14,332 39; saline fund, \$7,765 53; bank tax fund, \$3,624 96, etc.

The lands assessed for taxes in 1850 amounted to 17,025,109 acres, valued for purposes of taxation at \$59,314,861, and the improvements were valued at \$25,414,851; town lots and buildings at \$16,140,540; corporation stock at \$286,516; personal property at \$36,276,797; total taxable property, \$137,443,565. The number of polls assessed in 1850 was 149,986. There is a poll tax of 75 cents, and an *ad valorem* tax upon property of 25 cents on the \$100 for state purposes. The state tax levied for the year 1850 amounted to \$571,512 74; the county tax to \$453,809 24; the road tax to 147,500 02; the school tax to \$127,641 83; other taxes to \$32,239 24; and delinquent taxes to \$186,540 99; total taxes for 1850 \$1,519,243 56.

Public Debt.—Prior to 1847, the state owed on her foreign debt, principal, \$11,048,000; interest, \$3,326,640; total, \$14,374,640. By the acts of the legislature of 19th January, 1846, and 27th January, 1847, proposals were made to the holders of bonds that they should complete the Wabash and Erie canal, and take the state's interest in it for one half of this debt, and the state would issue

new certificates for the other half, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum until January, 1853, and after that time at 5 per cent., and issue certificates for one half of the arrears of interest, upon which she would pay interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum after January, 1853. In this $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock is also included 1 per cent. per annum upon the principal, which gives the holder of the old bond, when surrendered, 5 per cent. per annum upon the new 5 per cent. stock from the dividend day next preceding his surrender of the old bonds.

August 5, 1850, there had been surrendered of the old bonds, and new certificates taken under this proposition by the state, of principal, \$9,563,000, leaving then outstanding of her old bonds, of principal, \$1,485,000. The state has issued of the new certificates of stock, paying 4 per cent. until 1853, and after that time 5 per cent., \$4,781,500; of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock, she has issued \$1,736,727 50. The state keeps an agency in the city of New York for the surrender of the old stock, issuing the new, and receiving transfers of the new.

The state in 1839-40 authorized the issue of one and a half millions of treasury notes to pay off her internal improvement liabilities. These notes were made receivable for all state dues, and have been annually returning into the treasury, and are now nearly all withdrawn from circulation. The state also issued bonds for the bank capital, and treasury notes to pay the bank a debt which the state owed it. But these treasury notes were based upon a sinking fund belonging to the state and held by the bank. The bank attends to the bonds issued for its capital, and also to the redemption of the notes based upon the sinking fund. The means held by the bank are considered ample for these purposes.

The liabilities of the state and canal, August 5, 1850, may be thus stated:

State Debt.

State's half principal of bonds surrendered	\$4,781,500 00
State's half interest on bonds with one per cent. of principal, with half of coupons added	1,736,727 50
Total foreign debt	6,518,227 50
Add domestic debt	257,295 00
Total foreign and domestic debt.....	\$6,775,522 50

State Stock

5 per cent. State stock.....	\$4,781,500 00
2½ per cent. State stock.....	1,736,727 50
5 per cent preferred Canal stock	4,079,500 00
5 per cent. deferred Canal stock.....	702,000 00
2½ per cent. special preferred Canal stock.....	1,216,250 00
2½ per cent. special deferred Canal stock.....	207,400 00
Total stocks issued to August 5, 1850.....	12,723,377 58
Deduct for 2½ per cent. State stocks redeemed	20,000 00
Total outstanding, August 5, 1850	\$12,703,377 50

The state is paying interest only on her 5 per cent. state stock, at the rate of 4 per cent. After the year 1853 the rate of interest on this will be 5 per cent. After 1853 the 2½ per cent. state stock will draw interest at that rate. The remaining stocks are thrown upon the canal, and their redemption, principal and interest, depends upon the receipts from the canal, in accordance with the provisions of the act above referred to.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.—At Indianapolis are located, 1st. The *Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*, at which all the deaf mutes of the state, between ten and thirty years old, are entitled to education and board, without charge; 2d. The *Institute for the Blind*, also free to all blind citizens not over twenty-one years old; and 3d. The *Hospital for*

the Insane, open for the reception of patients from other states, but free only to those of the state of Indiana. These are noble institutions, and well supported.

STATE PRISON.—The state prison is located immediately below the city of Jeffersonville, and is a building of brick, the walls of which are thirty inches thick ; in all, enclosing an area of four acres. The number of convicts in the prison on the 3d November, 1850, was 142, of which 93 had been admitted during the year ending at that date. They are lodged in separate cells during the night, and are kept at hard labor, under the *silent system*, during the day. Of the convicts above named, 12 were less than 20 years old, 69 from 20 to 30, 34 from 30 to 40, 16 from 40 to 50, and 10 from 50 to 60 ; and 8 were committed for life, 1 for 36 years, and 67 for terms of 2 years and less. With regard to degree of education, it was found that 35 had none at all, 25 could read only, 81 could read and write, and only *one* had had a good English education ; in regard to condition, 54 were married, 13 were widowers, and 75 were single persons ; in regard to habits, 61 were intemperate, 25 were moderate drinkers, and 56 temperate ; in regard to nativity, 23 were natives of Indiana, 26 of foreign countries, and the remainder of other states of the Union ; in regard of color, 128 were white persons, and 14 colored persons ; and in regard to offense, 114 were committed for offenses against property, and 28 for offenses against the person. The number of prisoners discharged during the last year was 83, of which 16 were by pardon, 28 by expiration of sentence, 3 by escape, 1 by order of court, and 35 by death. From 1824 to 1830 the average number of prisoners was 35 ; from 1830 to 1840 it was 62, and from 1840 to 1850 it was 138.

EDUCATION.—The old constitution (supplanted in 1851) made it obligatory on the legislature to “ pass such laws

as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvements," and to provide by law for a general system of education, etc. These injunctions of constitutional law have no doubt been administered beneficially, if not to the satisfaction of all; and it may truly be said that few states have made greater progress in practical education than has the state of Indiana.

Common Schools.—By an act of the legislature, 19th January, 1849, the common school fund was constituted of the following funds, the estimated value of which is as annexed :

Surplus revenue fund.....	\$694,216 91
Saline fund.....	20,039 64
Bank tax fund.....	29,923 25
Sixteenth section fund, valued at.....	1,146,035 28
Total.....	\$1,890,215 08

- The new constitution, which also changes somewhat the former organization of the public schools, added to this fund the moneys to be derived from the sale of the old county seminaries (now abolished), and the moneys and property heretofore held for such seminaries; all fines, forfeitures, and escheats; and lands not otherwise specially granted, including the net proceeds of the sale of swamp lands granted to the state by the act of Congress, September 28th, 1850. "The principal of this fund may be increased, but shall never be diminished, and its income shall be devoted solely to the support of common schools." The whole system is under the supervision of a superintendent of public instruction, elected every two years by the people at large. There are about 800,000 children of an age proper for receiving education in Indiana, and of these about two thirds attend the common schools.

Colleges and Universities.—The Indiana University, at Bloomington, is a state institution, and since the organization of the government, has received the support of the public treasury. It is open to persons of every sect in religion, and hence it must steadily advance in prosperity and usefulness. In 1850, exclusive of the preparatory department, it had 5 professors and 176 students; and its library contained 4,200 volumes. The number of its alumni was 200, of which 40 were ministers. Hanover College is located at Hanover, a pleasant village on the Ohio river bluffs, 4 miles below Madison. The college buildings are 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and two stories high. In 1850 it had 9 professors, 100 students, and in its library 4,600 volumes. The institution belongs to the Presbyterian church. Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, is well appointed, and in 1850 had 6 professors, 48 students, and a library of 6,000 volumes. It is non-sectarian in its character. The Indiana Ashbury University is under Methodist auspices, and has been well endowed by that denomination. In 1848 the Central Medical College of Indiana was made a department of the institution. In 1850 there were in the literary department 8 professors, 120 students, and a library of 4,000 volumes. Franklin College, in Johnson county, formerly the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute, is also a flourishing institution, and there are several others, as St. Gabriel's College at Vincennes, and the University of Notre Dame du Lac, near South Bend, Roman Catholic institutions; the Friends' Boarding-School, etc., all of which stand high as seats of learning.

The Roman Catholics have a flourishing theological seminary at Vincennes; and the Indiana Theological Seminary at Hanover, and the New Albany Theological Seminary, under Presbyterian direction, enjoy a well-

earned reputation for usefulness. The library of the latter contains some 8,000 volumes.

Law schools are attached to the Indiana State University, and also to the Indiana Ashbury University.

There are two medical schools in the state; one, the Indiana Central, before mentioned, and another, the Indiana Medical College, at La Porte. In 1850 the first had 7 professors and 104 students, and the latter 8 professors and 58 students.

Most of these colleges have philosophical, chemical, and scientific apparatus, museums, and other facilities for illustration; and although they do not claim to *come up to* the older institutions established in the Atlantic states, yet they are one and all competent to supply to the youth of the state a very reputable education, and fit them for the occupations in which their after life is destined to be occupied. Time is wanted to perfect them, and if the spirit of progress that has hitherto distinguished their career be maintained, no long period will elapse before the educational institutions of Indiana will equal the best appointed in the Union; and if the cynic should in the interval intrude his criticisms, let it be pointed out to him that scarcely the third of a century has elapsed since the schoolmaster first crossed the borders of the state on his noble mission.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—According to the census of 1850 there were in Indiana 1,892 churches of all sects, and the value of church property was set down at \$1,499,713, which sum, of course, does not include the principal from which the salaries of the clergy are produced. The voluntary system of contributing according to one's means and inclination, is, in fact, the only source from which the temporalities of that class of the population are derived. There is here no *state church*, as in Europe, nor

are there *churches endowed*, as in some of the old cities, which date from the era of the colonies, and hence the minister of the gospel has to depend on his own talents or integrity, as also on individual liberality, for a "living."

The most numerous denomination is that of the Methodist church. In 1850 it had two Conferences—those of Indiana and Northern Indiana. The Indiana Conference had 133 traveling, 4 superannuated, and 290 local preachers, and 35,481 church members; and connected with it were 340 Sabbath-schools, having 3,154 teachers, and 16,829 scholars. The Northern Indiana Conference had 122 traveling, 12 superannuated, and 269 local preachers, and 28,824 church members; and connected therewith were 350 Sabbath-schools, with 2,974 teachers, and 16,667 scholars.

The Baptists rank next in point of numbers. In 1850 the Regular Baptists had 24 associations, 892 churches, 191 ordained ministers, 47 licensed ministers, and 18,811 church members. During the year last past they had 1,148 baptisms. The Anti-Mission Baptists had 7 associations, 104 churches, 42 ordained ministers, 8 licensed ministers, and 8,870 members. The minor Baptist sects are also numerous.

The Presbyterians (O. S.) have 2 synods. The Indiana synod has 5 presbyteries, 64 ministers, 104 churches, and 5,288 members. The Northern Indiana synod has 4 presbyteries, 31 ministers, 55 churches, and 1,927 members.

The Presbyterians (N. S.) have 1 synod, 7 presbyteries, 101 churches, 66 ministers, and 4,400 members; and there are churches belonging to the Cumberland, Associate, Associate Reformed, and other Presbyterian sects.

The Congregationalists have 9 parishes and 8 ministers, and the Unitarian Congregationalists a church at Cannelton.

The Universalists have a state convention, 10 associations, 60 societies, 18 meeting houses, and 32 preachers. They support a high-school at Patriot, two periodicals devoted to their religious views, and a missionary and tract society.

The Society of Friends and the Moravian Brethren have also several stations; the former are pretty numerous; and all the minor sectaries known to Christianity have more or less standing room in the state.

With regard to the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Church, neither can be said to be numerous. The Roman Church is comprised within the diocese of Vincennes, and in 1850 had 77 church edifices, 38 priests in the ministry, 2 religious communities for females, a literary institution for young men, 6 female academies, and 2 orphan asylums. The Catholic population is from 45,000 to 50,000. The Protestant Episcopalians are supervised by the Bishop of Indiana, the see of whose diocese is Lafayette. This church comprises 21 clergy, 269 families, 549 communicants, and its population may be estimated at 3,400.

HISTORY.—The French from Canada were the first white men that invaded the wilderness of Indiana. The northern part of the state, as at present bounded, was visited by La Salle and Father Hennepin in 1690, and soon afterward mission stations and trading posts were established on the banks of the Wabash. Little is known of the history of these, but it is on record that the river here named was used by the French as one of the thoroughfares between their possessions in Canada and those in Louisiana. The downfall of Quebec sealed also the fate of the posts on the Wabash, and by the treaty of 1763 the whole country east of the Mississippi was ceded to England, and after the struggle of the Revolution it became a part of the United

States of America. The first settlers (except the French on the Wabash) were from Virginia, and located themselves at Clarksville in 1786. At this period Indiana formed a part of the "Territory northwest of the Ohio." Its present limits were defined in 1809, when it was erected into a separate territory, and in 1816 it became an independent state of the Union.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

Territorial Governors.

Arthur St. Clair (<i>Governor of Territory N. W. of the Ohio</i>)	
William H. Harrison.....	1801
Thomas Posey.....	1812

Governors under the Constitution.

Jonathan Jennings,.....	1816
Jonathan Jennings, (<i>2d term</i>).....	1819
William Hendricks.....	1822
James B. Ray, (<i>acting</i>)	Feb. 1825
James B. Ray.....	1825
James B. Ray, (<i>2d term</i>).....	1828
Noah Noble.....	1831
Noah Noble, (<i>2d term</i>).....	1834
David Wallace.....	1837
Samuel Bigger.....	1840
James Whitcomb.....	1843
James Whitcomb, (<i>2d term</i>).....	1846
Joseph A. Wright.....	1849

COUNTY SEATS:
THEIR DISTANCES FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

County Seats.	Counties.	Miles.	County Seats.	Counties.	Miles.
Albion.....	Noble.....	125 NE	Leavenw'rth.....	Crawford	126 S
Anderson.....	Madison.....	34 NE	Liberty.....	Union	68 E
Angola.....	Steuben.....	152 NE	Logansport.....	Cass	70 N
Auburn.....	De Kalb	134 NE	Madison	Jefferson	86 SE
Bedford	Laurence	75 SW	Marion	Grant	68 NE
Bloomfield	Greene.....	80 SW	Martinsville.....	Morgan	31 SW
Bloomingtn	Monroe.....	51 S	Monticello.....	White	82 NW
Bluffton	Wells.....	101 NE	Mt. Vernon.....	Posey	198 SW
Booneville	Warrick	170 SW	Munciet'wn.....	Delaware	58 NE
Bowling Gr.....	Clay.....	60 SW	Nashville	Brown	40 S
Brookville	Franklin	70 SE	New Albany.....	Floyd	86 S
Brownsto'n	Jackson	70 S	New Castle.....	Henry	47 NE
Centerville	Wayne.....	64 E	New Port.....	Vermilion	76 W
Charleston	Clark.....	106 SE	Noblesville.....	Hamilton	21 NE
Columbia	Whitley	105 NE	Oxford	Benton	95 NW
Columbus	Bartholomew	41 SE	Paoli	Orange	98 S
Connersv'lle	Fayette	62 E	Peru	Miami	68 N
Corydon.....	Harrison	120 S	Petersburg	Pike	118 SW
Covington	Fountain	75 NW	Plymouth	Marshall	114 N
Crawfordsv	Montgomery	48 NW	Portland	Jay	94 NE
Crown P'int	Lake	145 NW	Princeton	Gibson	146 SW
Danville	Hendricks	20 W	Rensselaer	Jasper	106 NW
Decatur	Adams	110 NE	Rising Sun	Ohio	96 SE
Delphi.....	Carroll	65 NW	Rochester	Fulton	92 N
Dover Hill	Martin	106 SW	Rockport	Spencer	139 SW
Evansville	Vanderburg	180 SW	Rockville	Parke	60 W
Fort Wayne	Allen	112 NE	Rome	Perry	126 S
Frankfort	Clinton	41 NW	Rushville	Rush	42 SE
Franklin	Johnson	20 SE	Salem	Washington	90 S
Goshen	Elkhart	132 N	Shelbyville	Shelby	26 SE
Greencastle	Putnam	40 SW	South Bend	St. Joseph	141 N
Greenfield	Hancock	20 E	Spencer	Owen	53 SW
Greensburg	Decatur	55 SE	Sullivan	Sullivan	127 SW
Hartford	Blackford	75 NE	Terre Haute	Vigo	73 W
Huntington	Huntington	100 NE	Tipton	Tipton	42 N
INDIANAPO- LIS.....	Marion	—	Valparaiso	Porter	162 NW
Jasper	Dubois	120 SW	Vernon	Jennings	66 S
Knox.....	Starke	92 NW	Versailles	Ripley	71 SE
Kokomo	Howard	51 N	Vevay	Switzerland	96 SE
Lafayette	Tipppecanoe	63 NW	Vincennes	Knox	120 SW
La Grange	La Grange	101 N	Wabash	Wabash	92 NE
La Porte	La Porte	148 NW	Warsaw	Kosciusko	109 NE
Lawrenceb..	Dearborn	97 SE	Washingt'n	Daviess	106 SW
Lebanon	Boone	28 NW	Winchester	Warren	74 NW
Lexington	Scott	85 SE	Williamsp't	Randolph	92 NE
				Winnamac	98 NW

COUNTY TOPOGRAPHY.

ADAMS county, organized 1836, contains 886 square miles, and is bounded north by Allen, east by the Ohio state line, south by Jay, and west by Wells. It is drained in the north by St. Mary's river, and in the south by the Wabash, both navigable for keel and flat boats, but now obstructed by mill dams. The surface is generally level, but near the rivers above named it is undulating. About thirty or forty sections are occupied by wet prairie, the source of numerous creeks and river bottoms; the residue is upland, heavily timbered. The soil is a marly clay, and very fertile. Oak, hickory, buckeye, ash, beech, elm, linden, walnut, sycamore, poplar, cottonwood, etc., are the prevailing growths. Wheat, corn, and hay, form the staple agricultural products, and horses, cattle, and hogs are raised in considerable numbers for export. In 1850 the county contained 1,002 dwellings and families, 5,797 inhabitants, 574 farms, and 11 productive establishments. **DECATUR**, on the west side of St. Mary's river, is the county seat.

ALLEN county, organized 1824, contains 672 square miles, and is bounded north by Noble and De Kalb, east by the Ohio state line, south by Adams and Wells, and west by Whitley and Huntington. The county is well watered, and has numerous fine mill streams. Little river and Aboite rise in the west, and, uniting near the county line, fall into the Wabash; and the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's

from Ohio unite at Fort Wayne, and form the Maumee, which, after a northeasterly course, falls into Lake Erie. These were formerly navigable in high water, but are now used only for mill purposes. Bee creek, in the southwest, Crooked creek in the east, and Cedar creek in the north, afford also considerable power. The surface is level and well timbered; there are, however, some wet prairies, but these may be easily drained. The soils are excellent; near the streams they consist chiefly of a sandy loam, and in the interior of clay intermixed with marl, well adapted for cereal agriculture. In the northwest are numerous oak openings or barrens. The timber consists of oak, beech, walnut, buckeye, maple, ash, hickory, etc. In 1850 the county contained 8,097 dwellings, 3,109 families, 16,919 inhabitants, 1,300 farms, and 127 productive establishments. FORT WAYNE is the county seat.

BARTHolemew county, organized 1821, contains 405 square miles, and is bounded north by Johnson and Shelby, east by Decatur and Jennings, south by Jennings and Jackson, and west by Brown. The principal streams are Driftwood, or the east fork of White river, Flat Rock creek, and Clifty creek, the bottom lands of which occupy one fourth part of the county. The surface, except in the west, where the country is hilly and broken, is generally level or undulating, and the growths are walnut, blue ash, sugar-maple, etc. In the bottoms and level lands the soil is a rich alluvion, mixed with disintegrated limestone and gravel. The more hilly parts have a clay soil, and there the oak, hickory, beech, etc., grow luxuriantly. The agricultural capabilities of the county are not surpassed anywhere, and, with the exception of some small extent of bog, on the inner margins of the bottoms, there is no irreclaimable land within its limits. In the neighborhood of White river and its tributaries the country is a perfect

paradise. The products of agriculture exported from Bartholomew annually exceed in value half a million dollars. In 1850 there were in the county 2,149 dwellings, 2,160 families, 12,428 inhabitants, 1,249 farms, and 49 productive establishments. COLUMBUS, on the east bank of the Driftwood, just below the mouth of Flat Rock creek, is the county seat.

BENTON county, organized 1840, contains 360 square miles, and is bounded north by Jasper, east by White and Tippecanoe, south by Warren, and west by the Illinois state line. The principal streams are Big and Little Pine creeks, which, after uniting, fall into the Wabash; and Sugar creek, which flows west into the Illinois, all of which have good motive-power. The surface is level or undulating, three fifths of the whole being prairie, and the residue timbered land and barrens nearly in equal proportion. The prairies are mostly dry and exceedingly rich. The principal growths in the timber region are oak, walnut, ash, sugar-tree, hackberry, pawpaw, etc. The staples of agriculture are corn, wheat, and oats, and the raising of cattle and hogs is much attended to. Mount Nebo and Mount Gilbo are noted mounds in the north part of the county. In 1850 the county contained 180 dwellings and families, 1,144 inhabitants, and 149 farms. OXFORD, on the Lafayette and Chicago road, 20 miles from the former place, is the county seat.

BLACKFORD county, organized 1837, contains 169 square miles, and is bounded north by Wells, east by Jay, south by Delaware, and west by Grant. The surface is generally level, but in some parts gently undulating, and the soils are excellent for farming purposes. It is watered by the Salamonie creek and Lick creek, the former a fine mill stream, and except a few wet prairies, the country, in its natural state, was heavily timbered with oak,

ash, beech, poplar, sugar-tree, walnut, hickory, and cherry. The surplus produce of the lands and a considerable number of horses, cattle, and hogs are annually exported. In 1850 the county contained 514 dwellings and families, 2,860 inhabitants, 306 farms, and 6 productive establishments. HARTFORD, on Lick creek, a branch of Mississinewa river, is the county seat.

BOONE county, organized 1830, contains 408 square miles, and is bounded north by Clinton, east by Hamilton, south by Marion and Hendricks, and west by Montgomery. The prevailing soil is a black loam, several feet deep, resting on a stratum of clay, and in some places of sand or coarse gravel; it is very fertile and productive. No part of the state is better timbered, and only a small portion is open prairie. The crops are very large, and a considerable surplus is annually exported. Boone county is situated on the ridge or dividing swamps between White river and the Wabash, and contains the sources of Eagle creek, White Lick, and Walnut Fork of Eel river, which empty into the former, and of Big Raccoon and Sugar creeks, which empty into the latter. None of the streams within the county, however, are of much importance as mill seats, being sluggish, and in the dry season of insufficient volume. Game is very abundant, and in former times hunting was the chief employment of the inhabitants. In 1850 the county contained 1,914 dwellings, 1,936 families, 11,631 inhabitants, 1,393 farms, and 28 productive establishments. LEBANON, on the state road from Indianapolis to Lafayette, is the county seat.

BROWN county, organized 1836, contains 320 square miles, and is bounded north by Morgan and Johnson, east by Bartholomew, south by Jackson, and west by Monroe. The surface generally is hilly, but about one third part of it consists of fertile valleys and rich bottoms. The

timber on the hills is white and chestnut oak, hickory, etc., and in the bottoms walnut, poplar, sugar, hackberry, cherry, buckeye, elm, etc. Corn and hemp grow well in the bottoms; wheat, oats, and grass on the hills. Salt creek, the principal stream, and its tributaries, and Bear Blossom creek, carry off the surplus waters. In 1850 the county contained 790 dwellings, 805 families, 4,846 inhabitants, 535 farms, and 5 productive establishments. **NASHVILLE** is the county seat.

CARROLL county, organized 1828, contains 876 square miles, and is bounded north by White and Cass, east by Cass and Howard, south by Clinton, and west by Tippecanoe and White. The surface is generally level, but undulates considerably along the Wabash, Tippecanoe, and Wild Cat, which are its principal streams. Four fifths of the country was originally forest land, heavily timbered with oak, walnut, poplar, beech, and sugar-tree; the remainder is dry prairie. The soil is a rich loam, well adapted for the cereals, etc., and these, with horses, cattle, and hogs are largely exported. The Wabash river and the Wabash and Erie canal, which cross this county, furnish great facilities for trade, and the streams generally may be used as mill seats. With such facilities the county has prospered wonderfully. In 1850 it contained 1,909 dwellings and families, 11,015 inhabitants, 1,129 farms, and 79 productive establishments. **DELPHI**, on Deer creek, one mile from the Wabash, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, is the county seat.

CASS county, organized 1829, contains 420 square miles, and is bounded north by Pulaski and Fulton, east by Miami, south by Howard and Carroll, and west by Carroll and White. The borders of the Wabash and Eel rivers are hilly or undulating, the other parts of the country level. All the south part is heavily-timbered bottoms or

table-land, the center is mostly bottom or high bluff-land, and the north is principally prairie. The high timber-lands are exceedingly valuable, and suitable for every description of grain or grass, the prairie is most productive of wheat crops, and the bottoms of those of corn. Considerable manufactures are carried on in the county, fostered by the valuable water-power afforded by the Wabash and Eel rivers, and also by Twelve Mile, Pipe, and Crooked creeks. Iron ore, building stone, etc., are abundant. In 1850 the county contained 1,863 dwellings, 1,881 families, 11,021 inhabitants, 1,184 farms, and 108 productive establishments. LOGANSPORT, at the junction of the Wabash and Eel rivers, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, is the county seat.

CLARK county, organized 1801, contains 400 square miles, and is bounded north by Scott and Jefferson, east and south by the Ohio river, and west by Floyd and Washington. The surface is usually rolling but not hilly, except the bluffs bordering on the Ohio and its tributaries, Silver creek and Fourteen Mile creek, with others less important, drain the lands. A singular chain of hills termed "Knobs," form the northwest and west boundary of the county—these are crowned with fine forest growths, and are the only portions which are out of the reach of cultivation. In the neighborhood of the Ohio the soil has a calcareous basis, and is equal to the best bottoms in productiveness; in the back country the land is more inclined to be wet, and the soils are better adapted to grasses than to cereal agriculture. The arts and manufactures have made good progress in this county. In 1850 the county contained 2,757 dwellings, 2,807 families, 15,822 inhabitants, 1,048 farms, and 88 productive establishments. CHARLESTOWN, situated two miles and a half from the Ohio river, thirteen miles above the falls, is the county

seat. JEFFERSONVILLE, opposite Louisville, is the most important city, being the south terminus of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad.

CLAY county, organized 1825, contains 360 square miles, and is bounded north by Parke, east by Putnam and Owen, south by Greene, and west by Sullivan and Vigo. Eel river and its branches, Birch, Otter, Cross, and Jordan creeks, are the only streams of consequence within its limits. The surface is generally level; it has a fair portion of good land, mostly heavily timbered, and in the southwest are some beautiful prairies. Coal and iron ore are abundant and easy of access. The exports are wheat, cattle, and hogs. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad passes through this county. In 1850 the county contained 1,326 dwellings and families, 7,944 inhabitants, 829 farms, and 10 productive establishments. BOWLING-GREEN, on the east side of Eel river, is the county seat.

CLINTON county, organized 1830, contains 482 square miles, and is bounded north by Carroll, east by Tipton and Hamilton, south by Boone, and west by Tippecanoe. The principal streams are the middle and south forks of the Wild-Cat river, Sugar creek, and some of lesser importance. The surface, except near and on the banks of the Wild-Cat, is level; and the whole, with the exception of some small prairies, is heavily timbered. The soil is mostly alluvial, with a clay bottom. The pasturage is everywhere excellent, and the crops of wheat heavy. Horses, cattle, hogs, and wheat are largely exported. The Indianapolis and Lafayette railroad passes through the southwest part of the county. In 1850 there were in Clinton 2,001 dwellings, 2,091 families, 11,869 inhabitants, 1,411 farms, and 21 productive establishments. FRANKFORT, on the west side of Prairie Branch, is the county seat.

CRAWFORD county, organized 1818, contains 820 square miles, and is bounded north by Orange and Washington, east by Harrison, south by the Ohio river, southwest and west by Perry and Dubois. The surface is very uneven and broken, and the soil, except near the river, is of an indifferent character. Oak and poplar are the prevailing natural growths; the agricultural productions are wheat, corn, potatoes, tobacco and grass. Lumber is the principal export, but considerable quantities of pork and flour and some beef cattle are sent to the southern markets. Coal and iron abound in the western districts. The Great Blue river washes the eastern border of the county, and affords valuable water-power. Near this stream, four miles from Leavenworth, is a large cave, which has been explored more than two miles, without reaching its termination. The floor of this cave, as well as some others existing in this county, was covered with crystallized salts when first discovered. Little Blue river and Oil creek also traverse this county. In 1850 Crawford county contained 1,027 dwellings and families, 6,524 inhabitants, 540 farms, and 33 productive establishments. LEAVENWORTH, on the Ohio, at the Horse Shoe Bend, is the county seat.

DAVIESS county, organized 1817, contains 420 square miles, and is bounded north by Greene, east by Martin, south by the east fork of White river, which separates it from Dubois and Pike, and west by the west fork, which separates it from Knox. The northeast part of the county is rolling and heavily timbered; the northwest level, and interspersed with prairies and skirts of timber; the center is generally level, and what is usually called barrens; and the south and east undulating and heavily timbered. Interspersed with oak, hickory, gum, etc., are occasional districts, containing from 1,000 to 5,000 acres of walnut,

hackberry, ash and sugar-tree, and others of beech growth generally, the soil varying, as is usual, among such timber in this region. The county contains every variety of soil, from a sandy to a pure clay. The White river bottoms have a rich black loam, in some places partly sandy, and were originally timbered. The principal products are corn wheat, rye, oats, hay, and potatoes, and the stock raised of hogs, cattle, and horses. The county has immense water-power, and White river affords steamboat navigation for half the year. The whole county may be considered excellent farming land. The Central canal passes north and south, and the railroad from Cincinnati to Vincennes crosses it in the north, affording, together with its navigable rivers, great facilities to commerce. In 1850 it contained 1,803 dwellings and families, 10,352 inhabitants, 1,221 farms, and 11 productive establishments. WASHINGTON, four miles east of White river, on the macadamized road from New Albany to Vincennes, twenty miles from the latter place, is the county seat.

DEARBORN county, organized 1821, contains 308 square miles, and is bounded north by Franklin, east by the Ohio State line and Ohio river, south by Ohio, and west by Ripley. The principal streams, besides the Ohio, are the Great Miami and White Water rivers, and Laughery, Tanner's, and Hogan's creeks. The bottoms of the Ohio, Miami, and White river, and the west and northwest parts of the county are level or slightly undulatory; the residue is broken and hilly. In the hollows and on the hills the soil is a rich loam, and throughout the lands are very productive. Corn, wheat, and pork are the great staples, which are largely exported, and flour is extensively manufactured for market. Manufactures of various kinds are also carried on. In 1850 the county contained 3,549 dwellings, 8,602 families, 20,166 inhabitants, 1,520 farms,

and 72 productive establishments. White Water canal, also the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad and the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad pass through this county. **LAWRENCEBURG**, on the Ohio, twenty-two miles below Cincinnati, and at the outlet of White Water canal, is the county seat.

DECATUR county, organized 1821, contains 380 square miles, and is bounded north by Rush, east by Franklin, south by Ripley and Jennings, and west by Bartholomew and Shelby. The surface is mostly level with gentle undulations, though on some of the streams it is hilly. The bottoms are rich though small; the soil of the upland is a rich black loam, and the timber consists of ash, poplar, walnut, sugar-tree, oak, and beech. In the east and south there is some flat wet land, but there is little surface that can be called waste land in the county. Considerable quantities of products are annually exported. Manufactures are rapidly progressing. Flat Rock, Clifty, and Sand creeks are the principal streams, all affording favorable mill seats. The railroad from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis passes through the county in a northwest and southeast direction. In 1850 it contained 2,662 dwellings, 2,683 families, 15,107 inhabitants, 1,377 farms, and 89 productive establishments. **GREENSBURG**, on the head waters of Sand creek and on the line of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad, is the county seat.

DE KALB county, organized 1836, contains 365 square miles, and is bounded north by Steuben, east by the Ohio state line, south by Allen, and west by Noble. The principal stream is St. Joseph's of the Maumee, and its creeks are Cedar, Little Cedar, Fish, Buck, and Bear. The surface is generally undulating, and, with the exception of some wet prairies, heavily timbered. The soils are excellent for general farming, but hitherto there has been little

surplus for export. Wheat, corn, oats, etc., are the staples, and cattle raising engages much attention. In 1850 the county contained 1,421 dwellings, 1,424 families, 8,251 inhabitants, 831 farms, and 16 manufacturing establishments. AUBURN, near the center of the county, is the county seat.

DELAWARE county, organized 1827, contains 894 square miles, and is bounded north by Grant and Blackford, east by Jay and Randolph, south by Henry, and west by Madison. White river in the center, and the Mississinewa, which joins the Wabash in the north, near Peru, and their numerous tributaries, supply the county abundantly with water-power. The surface is mostly level or gently undulating—on the rivers and creeks even the hills are inconsiderable. Prairie covers about one twentieth part of the county, and affords excellent meadow and pasture lands. The principal growths are oak, hickory, poplar, beech, walnut, sugar, linden, etc., with an undergrowth of hazel, dog-wood, spice, and prickly ash, but the oak land is more extensive than the beech. The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad crosses the county in a direction east and west, and will afford great facilities to its development. In 1850 Delaware contained 1,874 dwellings and families, 10,843 inhabitants, 1,084 farms, and 34 productive establishments. MUNCIETOWN, on the south side of White river, and opposite the site of Outainink, the old residence of the Muncie tribe of Delaware Indians, is the county seat.

DUBOIS county, organized 1817, contains 482 square miles, and is bounded north by Davies and Martin, east by Orange and Crawford, south by Perry, Spencer, and Warrick, and west by Pike. The east fork of White river forms more than half of its northern boundary; the Patoka is also a fine stream, and has several tributary

creeks, which are suitable for mill purposes. The bottoms of these streams are very rich, and occupy about one fifth part of the county. In the northeast, the country has a rolling surface; the residue is generally level. One eighth part of the county is occasionally inundated; there is no prairie land, but the soils are generally good—not the best. The most common timber is white and black oak, poplar, walnut, sugar, beech, hickory, etc., with much undergrowth of dog-wood and spice bush. Corn and wheat are the staple products, which, with hogs and cattle, are exported largely. Coal is abundant. In 1850 the county contained 1,146 dwellings and families, 6,321 inhabitants, 794 farms, and 9 productive establishments. JASPER, on the Patoka, is the county seat.

ELKHART county, organized 1830, contains 460 square miles, and is bounded north by the Michigan state line, east by Lagrange and Noble, south by Kosciusko, and west by Marshall and St. Joseph. St. Joseph river, and its tributary, the Elkhart, are unsurpassed as mill streams; and the numberless creeks that enter into them supply abundant water-power to every part of the county; and there are several small lakes in various parts, one of which in the southwest is the source of Yellow river, a branch of Kankakee. The country has generally an undulating surface, about one half of which is covered with timber; the residue is either prairie or oak barrens. The principal growths are beech, maple, walnut, hickory, poplar, oak, and cherry. The prairies in the vicinity of St. Joseph and Elkhart rivers are remarkably fertile, and are highly cultivated. Wheat and corn are the staple products, and some 40,000 barrels of flour are annually exported. Other grains and grasses are also produced in abundance. Large beds of iron are found in the county, and at Mishawaka considerable amounts have been man-

ufactured. The Northern Indiana railroad traverses this county east and west. In 1850 it contained 2,254 dwellings, 2,316 families, 12,690 inhabitants, 1,226 farms, and 70 productive establishments. GOSHEN, on the east bank of the Elkhart river, is the county seat.

FAYETTE county, organized 1818, contains 210 square miles, and is bounded north by Henry and Wayne, east by Union, south by Franklin, and west by Rush. The west fork of White Water river passes north and south through the county, dividing it almost centrally, and this, with its tributaries, affords abundant water-power at all seasons. In the east and south the surface is generally rolling, and in the north and west level, with a large portion of bottoms. Dense forests, principally of walnut, poplar, sugar, beech, hickory, oak, etc., originally covered most of the county. The soil is everywhere remarkably fertile, and the crops more than usually abundant. No other county, in proportion to its size, exports a greater amount of products. Pork, beef, and flour, are its staples, which are sent to market chiefly by the White Water canal, which passes along the valley of the river of the same name. In 1850 Fayette contained 1,818 dwellings, 1,885 families, 10,217 inhabitants, 986 farms, and 116 productive establishments. CONNERSVILLE, situated on the canal and west of the river, is the county seat.

FLOYD county, organized 1819, contains 144 square miles, and is bounded north by Washington and Clarke, east by Clarke and the Ohio river, south and west by Harrison. Silver creek divides Floyd from Clark county, and there are several other small creeks within the county. A range of hills called the "Knobs" traverses the county north and south, terminating on the Ohio near New Albany. These hills, which are from two to three miles wide, are covered with fine timber, oaks generally, but in

some places pine. In the western parts poplar, chestnut, beech, and sugar are the prevalent growths, and in the bottoms of the Ohio and Silver creek, the timber common to such situations. The soil is very various; little of it, however, can be classed as first-rate. Corn and grasses are the chief products, and the rearing of live stock is generally attended to. Manufactures and ship-building are carried on near the Ohio. In 1850 Floyd contained 2,448 dwellings, 2,816 families, 14,875 inhabitants, 1,428 farms, and 106 productive establishments. The New Albany and Salem railroad passes through the county. New ALBANY, situated on the Ohio, two miles below the Falls, is the county seat.

FOUNTAIN (Fontaine) county, organized 1825, contains 890 square miles, and is bounded north by Warren, east by Tippecanoe and Montgomery, south by Parke, and west by Vermilion and Warren. The principal streams are the Wabash, which washes its western and northern borders, and its tributaries, Coal creek and Shawnee creek, which, with numerous arms, spread over a great portion of the county and afford abundant water-power. The surface is mostly level, though the central and southern parts are occasionally undulating, and it is beautifully variegated with heavy forests and rich prairies. Prairie covers about one fourth part of the whole area. The soil is generally a black loam, mixed with sand, and is very productive. Clay prevails in the south, and the forests there consist of poplar, sugar, and beech. In the north oak, walnut, and hickory predominate. The exports are carried off by the Wabash river and the Wabash and Erie canal; they consist of grain, flour, pork, and live stock. Coal and iron ore are abundant, and manufactures engage considerable attention. In 1850 there were in the county 2,251 dwellings, 2,801 families, 18,256

inhabitants, 1,357 farms, and 108 productive establishments. COVINGTON, on the east side of the Wabash, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, where the road from Indiana to Springfield, Illinois, crosses it, is the county seat.

FRANKLIN county, organized 1810, contains 400 square miles, and is bounded north by Fayette and Union, east by the Ohio state line, south by Dearborn and Ripley, and west by Decatur and Rush. The principal water-courses are the east and west branches of the White Water, which unite at Brookville, near the center of the county, affording immense motive-power; and besides these are Salt creek, Pipe creek, Red Cedar Grove creek, etc., which drain considerable sections. The northeast part of the county is generally level, the central and western parts are rolling and in many places quite hilly. The soil is good on the average; the bottoms of the White Water and its tributaries occupy one half the surface, and are well adapted for corn growing; wheat succeeds best on the uplands. The timber consists chiefly of oak, sugar, beech, hickory, and black walnut. The products of the county are carried off by the White Water canal. In several kinds of manufactures the county has made some progress, and in milling few counties can compete with this. Many relics of a past civilization, as mounds and other constructions of earth and stone, are found in several parts. In 1850 the county contained 8,286 dwellings and families, 17,968 inhabitants, 1,789 farms, and 121 productive establishments. BROOKVILLE, situated on the forks of White Water river, is the county seat.

FULTON county, organized 1836, contains 357 square miles, and is bounded north by Marshall, east by Kosciusko and Miami, south by Cass, and west by Pulaski. The Tippecanoe river crosses the north part of the county in a direction east and west, and this, with the creeks

named, Mill, Mud, Owl, and Chipwannuc, afford immense water-power. A ridge of small, rugged hills extends along the north bank of the Tippecanoe through the county. With this exception, the surface is level or gently undulating. The northeast and east parts are covered with dense forests; the residue is barrens and prairie, alternately wet and dry, with occasional groves of timber. In the barrens the soil is sandy, but generally in the timber lands black earth, rich and deep, prevails. Iron ore is abundant, and the manufacture of the article is becoming important. In 1850 the county contained 1,085 dwellings and families, 5,982 inhabitants, 777 farms, and 13 productive establishments. ROCHESTER, on the south bank of Mill creek, on the Michigan road, is the county seat.

GIBSON county, organized 1813, contains 450 square miles, and is bounded north by Knox and Pike, east by Pike and Warrick, south by Warrick, Vanderburg, and Posey, and west by the state of Illinois. The Wabash river winds along its western, and White river along its northern border, while the Patoka and numerous other streams drain the interior. The surface is agreeably undulating; about one sixth is bottom land, and a small portion barrens; the residue is heavily timbered with walnut, sugar, beech, hickory, ash, oak, etc. The soil is generally loam and sand, and is everywhere productive. The agricultural exports are ample. The immense water-power of this county and its navigable streams have greatly developed its resources; and the canal, when completed, will be a further means of promoting its already great prosperity. In 1850 Gibson contained 1,833 dwellings and families, 10,771 inhabitants, 1,220 farms, and 23 productive establishments. PRINCETON, situated in the center of a fine farming country, is the county seat.

GRANT county, organized 1831, contains 416 square

miles, and is bounded north by Wabash and Huntington, east by Wells and Blackford, south by Delaware and Madison, and west by Howard and Miami. The water-courses are the Mississinewa and its tributaries. Except along the borders of the Mississinewa, which are beautifully rolling, the country is quite level, and nearly all was originally covered with heavy timber. The soil is rich and well adapted for agriculture generally. It has few facilities of transportation, however; and, in this respect, suffers in comparison with most other parts of Indiana. In 1850 Grant contained 1,884 dwellings, 1,901 families, 11,092 inhabitants, 900 farms, and 52 productive establishments. MARION, on the west side of the Mississinewa, is the county seat.

GREENE county, organized 1821, contains 540 square miles, and is bounded north by Clay and Owen, east by Munroe and Lawrence, south by Martin and Daviess, and west by Sullivan. The west fork of White river divides it almost equally, and it has other streams which afford mill-power, and the former is navigable the whole extent. Eastward the surface is rather hilly, westward it is level, and on the rivers the soil is particularly rich. The barrens, which occupy one sixth part of the county, are sandy; the other parts have a clay soil, which varies greatly in quality. Oak, sugar, walnut, beech, cherry, and persimmon are the prevailing forest growths. The products are wheat, corn, pork, and tobacco, and large quantities are annually exported. Coal and iron are found in great abundance. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through the county, and, when open to Evansville, must be the means of adding much to the wealth of the county. In 1850 the county contained 2,089 dwellings, 2,094 families, 12,813 inhabitants, 1,227 farms, and 89 productive estab-

lishments. **BLOOMFIELD**, situated on high ground, one mile east of White river, is the county seat.

HAMILTON county, organized 1823, contains 400 square miles, and is bounded north by Tipton, east by Madison, south by Hancock and Marion, and west by Boone and Clinton. The principal streams are the west fork of White river, and its tributaries, Cicero, Coal, Stoney, Fall creeks, etc. The surface is either level or gently undulating, the soil good, and everywhere adapted to farming operations. Along White river there are a few dry prairies, and at the heads of Cicero and Stoney creeks a number of wet ones, but they are mostly of small extent. The residue of the county is timbered land, with a good proportion of oak, poplar, walnut, sugar, hickory, and beech. The products of agriculture are ample, and the exports, consisting of wheat, flour, corn, pork, and live stock are constantly increasing. The Indianapolis and Peru railroad, recently opened, will cause a rapid development of its resources, and stimulate every kind of industry. In 1850 the county contained 2,159 dwellings, 2,161 families, 12,684 inhabitants, 1,261 farms, and 16 productive establishments. **NOBLESVILLE**, on the east side of the river, and an important railroad station, is the county seat.

HANCOCK county, organized 1828, contains 308 square miles, and is bounded north by Hamilton and Madison, east by Henry and Rush, south by Shelby, and west by Marion. The principal streams are Blue river, Sugar creek, and Brandywine creek, all affording excellent mill sites. The surface is generally level, but near the streams frequently becomes undulating. The soils are rich, and much of the county was originally well timbered. The staple products are wheat, corn, and grass; and these, with hogs cattle, and horses, form the exports. Manufactures have

made considerable progress. The railroad from Indianapolis to Richmond intersects this county, and affords convenient means of transport. In 1850 Hancock contained 1,685 dwellings and families, 9,698 inhabitants, 1,176 farms, and 86 productive establishments. GREENFIELD, in the center of the county, near Brandywine creek, is the county seat.

HARRISON county, organized 1808, contains 478 square miles, and is bounded north by Washington, east by Floyd and the Ohio river, south by the Ohio river, and west by Ohio river and Crawford. The principal streams, besides the Ohio, which washes the coast southeast, south, and southwest, are Blue river, forming the dividing line between Harrison and Crawford, and the creeks Big Indian, Little Indian, and Buck. These are all fine mill streams. The face of the country, as well as the soils, is much diversified. The "Knobs," in the east, and the river hills present fine scenery. The bottoms, valleys, and parts of the upland are fertile, and were originally timbered, but some of the barrens have many *sink holes*, and in places the soil is thin. Corn, wheat, potatoes, pork, beef, etc., form the staples, and these are largely exported. Six miles west of Corydon is Wilson's Spring, 60 feet in diameter, and, though it has been sounded 400 feet, no bottom has been found. It rises from a solid rock, and affords sufficient water to turn a valuable flouring mill. Putnam's cave, in the same neighborhood, has been explored for a distance of two and a half miles, and is frequently visited. The descent to the cave is some twenty feet, and it then extends off horizontally. In 1850 Harrison contained 2,645 dwellings and families, 15,286 inhabitants, 1,650 farms, and 19 productive establishments. CORYDON, situated on a level bottom, near the junction of Big and Little Indian creeks, is the county seat.

HENDRICK's county, organized 1823, contains 380 square miles, and is bounded north by Boone, east by Marion, south by Morgan, and west by Putnam and Montgomery. The south side and northwest corner are undulating, otherwise the surface is level. More than half the soil is a rich loam, slightly mixed with sand, and the balance is clay, interspersed with wet prairie lands. The forests are very extensive, and consist of the most valuable timber trees. The staple products are corn and wheat; and hogs, cattle and horses form a large moiety of the exports. The principal water-courses are White Lick, some of the upper branches of Eel river, and Mud creek, which abound in mill sites. Several woollen and other factories are in operation. The national road and the Indianapolis and Terre Haute railroad cross this county in a direction east and west, and are the general lines of transportation for merchandise from and to the county. In 1850 the county contained 2,390 dwellings, 2,412 families, 14,088 inhabitants, 1,444 farms, and 10 productive establishments. DANVILLE is the county seat.

HENRY county, organized 1821, contains 385 square miles, and is bounded north by Delaware, east by Randolph and Wayne, south by Fayette and Rush, and west by Hancock and Madison. Water-power is abundant. Blue river runs from northeast to southwest through the county, Fall creek through the north, and there are several other valuable mill streams. The face of the country is undulating, but there are large tracts of level in the east. With the exception of a small extent of prairie in the north, the land was originally well timbered, but most of the farms are now well cleared and cultivated. Wheat and flour are the staple exports, and a large amount of stock is annually driven to the markets. Manufactures have made some progress, and trade generally is flourishing.

The railroads from Indianapolis to Ohio pass directly across the county. In 1850 it contained 3,064 dwellings, 8,066 families, 17,605 inhabitants, 1,666 farms, and 124 productive establishments. NEW CASTLE is the county seat.

HOWARD county, organized 1844, contains 279 square miles, and is bounded north by Cass and Miami, east by Grant, south by Tipton and Clinton, and west by Clinton and Carroll. It contains numerous fine mill streams. The surface is level or slightly undulating, and the soil is uniformly rich. There are a few prairies inclining to be wet, but generally the land is heavily timbered. Corn, wheat, and grass grow finely. This county lies wholly in the Miami Reserve, and is, as yet, sparsely settled. It is traversed by the Indianapolis and Peru railroad, which accommodates all its transportation. In 1850 the county contained 1,190 dwellings and families, 6,957 inhabitants, 746 farms, and 26 productive establishments. KOKOMO, located on the site of an Indian village of the same name, is the county seat.

HUNTINGTON county, organized 1832, contains 384 square miles, and is bounded north by Whitley, east by Allen and Wells, south by Grant, and west by Wabash. The Wabash is the principal river, and there are the Salamonie, Little river, and numberless tributary creeks, all which are fine mill streams. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, and the soil, clay and sand mixed, deep and very fertile. Small prairies exist, but forest land preponderates, with the usual varieties of timber. Wheat, corn, beef, and pork are the great staples, and are exported to a considerable extent. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through the county. In 1850 it contained 1,856 dwellings and families, 7,850 inhabitants, 782 farms, and 32 productive establishments. HUNTING-

BROWNSTOWN, at the mouth of Flint creek on Little river, two miles above its entrance into the Wabash, is the county seat.

JACKSON county, organized 1815, contains 500 square miles, and is bounded north by Brown and Bartholomew, east by Jennings, south by Scott and Washington, and west by Lawrence and Monroe. The principal watercourses are the Driftwood or east fork of White river, White fork, White creek, Salt creek, and Muscackituck creek, all fine mill streams. The face of the country is for the most part either level or gently undulating, but in the north there are several ranges of "knobs." The bottoms are large and rich, composing about one fourth part of the whole surface, and the soil is generally sandy clay, but in every variety. The greater portion of the county is well timbered. The produce is large, and a considerable surplus is annually exported. In the northeast corner of the county, in the bed of White river, is a solitary boulder of granite weighing several tons. No other rock of the kind is found in the county. In the same neighborhood is a large mound, about two hundred yards in circumference at its base. In 1850 the county contained 1,956 dwellings, 1,965 families, 11,047 inhabitants, 1,173 farms, and 18 productive establishments. The Ohio and Indianapolis railroad passes through it north and south, and the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad will cut it from east to west. BROWNSTOWN, one mile southeast of east fork of White river, is the county seat.

JASPER county, organized 1837, the largest county in the state, contains 975 square miles, and is bounded north by Lake and Porter, east by Stark, Pulaski, and White, south by White and Benton, and west by the Illinois state line. The Kankakee, which traverses the whole north boundary, and which is navigable in high water, is the principal stream. In the south the country is drained by

the Iroquois or Pickamink, Pine creek, Sugar creek, etc. Beaver lake, in the northwest part of the county, the largest sheet of water in the state, covers 16,000 acres, and abounds in excellent fish. The surface is generally level, and consists mostly of wet and dry prairie, interspersed with small groves of timber, usually called barrens or oak openings. Much of the land is very fertile, but better adapted to grazing than crops. Wheat, corn, and oats are the cereal staples. Stock is raised to a large amount. Most of the country, however, is as yet sparsely settled. In 1850 Jasper contained 592 dwellings and families, 3,540 inhabitants, 343 farms, and 4 productive establishments. **RENSSELLAER**, at the rapids of the Iroquois river, at the southwest side, is the county seat.

JAY county, organized 1836, contains 378 square miles, and is bounded north by Wells and Adams, east by the Ohio state line, south by Randolph, and west by Delaware and Blackford. The county is drained by a number of fine creeks, tributaries of the Wabash. The surface is generally level, but occasionally undulating, and everywhere the soil is rich and productive. The principal forest trees are oak, ash, walnut, hickory, and beech, the two latter preponderating. It is a fine grazing county, and exports largely both of animal and agricultural products. In 1850 it contained 1,179 dwellings, 1,185 families, 7,047 inhabitants, 876 farms, and 9 productive establishments. **PORTLAND**, on the north side of the Salamonie, is the county seat.

JEFFERSON county, organized 1809, contains 370 square miles, and is bounded north by Jennings and Ripley, east by Switzerland, south by the Ohio river, and southwest and west by Clark, Scott, and Jennings. It is drained by Muscackituck creek, which falls into the east fork of White river, Indian Kentucky creek, Big creek, Lewis creek,

etc., all fine mill streams. Hart's Falls, near Hanover, and the Falls of Clifty have much grand scenery about them. Except near the Ohio, the surface is usually level. The bottoms are extensive and rich, and the soil of the hills skirting the Ohio is also excellent. On the table-land, back from the hills, there is more clay, and the interior is well wooded, mostly with beech. It is a fine grass county, and most part of it is not suitable for grain growing. In 1850 Jefferson contained 4,092 dwellings, 4,204 families, 23,916 inhabitants, 1,896 farms, and 138 productive establishments. MADISON, on the Ohio river, the south terminus of the railroad to Indianapolis, is the county seat. *Hanover* is the location of a celebrated college.

JENNINGS county, organized 1816, contains 380 square miles, and is bounded north by Bartholomew and Decatur, east by Ripley, south by Jefferson and Scott, and west by Jackson and Bartholomew. Near the streams, the most important of which are Graham's fork, and north fork of Muscackituck river, and Sand creek, the surface is hilly and broken, and the soil moderately fertile, except in the beech flats, at the heads of the streams, where it is fit only for grass. Excellent timber, and fine and convenient limestone quarries, are the staples of the county. Agriculture furnishes little for export. The Madison and Indianapolis railroad passes northwest and southeast through the county. In 1850 the county contained 2,064 dwellings and families, 12,096 inhabitants, 1,208 farms, and 78 productive establishments. VERNON, opposite the junction of the north and south forks of the Vernon branch of Muscackituck river, is the county seat.

JOHNSON county, organized 1822, contains 320 square miles, and is bounded north by Marion, east by Shelby, south by Bartholomew and Brown, and west by Morgan. The east fork of White river, with Sugar creek, Young's

creek, Indian creek, Stott's creek, etc., drain the country, and afford it mill-power. The surface is very various; in the southwest it is hilly, south and southeast pleasantly undulating, and in other parts principally level. Every acre is susceptible of cultivation. The soil is generally a rich black loam, mixed with sand; and a great portion has excellent timber. Wheat and corn are largely exported, also, some hogs and cattle. The Madison and Indianapolis railroad passes through the county, and, also, the railroad to Martinsville. In 1850 Jennings contained 2,067 dwellings and families, 12,101 inhabitants, 1,158 farms, and 25 productive establishments. FRANKLIN, on the north side of Young's creek, just about its junction with Hurricane creek, and on the line of the railroad, is the county seat. *Edinburg* is also an important place.

KNOX county, organized 1802, contains 540 square miles, and is bounded north by Sullivan and Greene, east by Daviess, south by Pike and Gibson, and west by the state of Illinois. It is inclosed on three sides by rivers; on the east by the west fork of the White river, on the south by White river, and on the west by the Wabash river, and there are numerous fine streams penetrating its interior, as Deshee river, Marie creek, etc. Much of the surface is either level or undulating, though there are some river hills. The prairies, near the Wabash, are rich and extensive; and the timbered lands, which occupy the largest part of the county, are generally productive; intermixed with them, however, are sandy barrens and swamps. The bottoms are subject to inundations, but are the most fertile lands. The county sends off a large amount of surplus products. In 1850 it contained 1,969 dwellings and families, 11,084 inhabitants, 961 farms, and 37 productive establishments. VINCENNES, the oldest settlement in the state, is the county seat. It is well located on the Wa-

bash, and has prospects of becoming an important railroad center.

Kosciusko county, organized 1836, contains 567 square miles, and is bounded north by Elkhart, east by Noble and Whitley, south by Wabash and Miami, and west by Fulton and Marshall. It is watered by the rivers Tippecanoe and Eel, which have numerous tributary streams. The surface, for the most part, is undulating, with a generally rich soil, and more than one half is heavily timbered. Barrens, or oak openings, occupy a considerable portion of the residue, but there are dry prairies in the center of the state, and also in the northern part, diversified with wet prairies, and several beautiful lakelets abounding in fish. The products of the county are chiefly consumed within itself, but when the tide of immigration shall have fully settled the country, few districts will be able to export a greater surplus. In 1850 it contained 1,783 dwellings, 1,795 families, 10,243 inhabitants, 1,127 farms, and 21 productive establishments. WARSAW, on the Tippecanoe, is the county seat.

LA GRANGE county, organized 1832, contains 396 square miles, and is bounded north by the Michigan state line, east by Steuben, south by Noble, and west by Elkhart. Fawn river, Pigeon river, and Little Elkhart river are the principal water-courses, but there are, besides these, numerous creeks and lakes, which afford adequate mill-power. The surface is mostly level, but there are some broken or undulating districts. Two thirds of the county are barrens or oak openings, one tenth prairie, and the residue heavily timbered land. Sandy loam is the prevailing soil, but in those on which timber is thickest clay predominates; both are fertile, but the former is most productive of wheat. The surplus products seek a market in Michigan, and are carried off by the southern railroad of that

state. In 1850 the county contained 1,479 dwellings, 1,486 families, 8,887 inhabitants, 1,062 farms, and 64 productive establishments. LA GRANGE, in Bloomfield township, is the county seat. Lima, on Pigeon river, was such before 1842.

LAKE county, organized 1837, contains 468 square miles, and is bounded north by Lake Michigan, east by Porter, south by Jasper, and west by the Illinois state line. The Kankakee river forms its southern border, and receives from the interior West, Cedar, and Eagle creeks. In the north are the two branches of Calumet river and Deep river. The surface and soil are various; near the lakes sand-hills are thrown up, and are covered with dwarf pine and cedar growths; south of Turkey creek the soil is rich and alluvial, but the central part is better adapted to grazing than crops, the soil being a mixture of clay, marl, and black "muck." Farther south there is more sand, with a mixture of black loam, and very productive; and still farther south, adjoining the Kankakee, are extensive marshes. About one half the surface is prairie, with groves of various kinds of timber. The Northern Indian railroad passes through the county in a direction east and west. In 1850 Lake contained 715 dwellings and families, 3,991 inhabitants, 423 farms, and 5 productive establishments. CROWN POINT is the county seat.

LA PORTE county, organized 1832, contains 562 square miles, and is bounded north by the Michigan state line, east by St. Joseph and Marshall, south by Starke, and west by Porter. The principal streams are the Kankakee river, the Little Kankakee river, Gallien river, and Trail creek. The surface is undulating, and abounds with rich prairie, interspersed with groves of timber and lakes of pure water. The timber is oak and hickory, and near the lake, on the sand-hills, dwarf pine and cedar. In the more

level regions beech, poplar, sugar, etc., predominate. The soil is very rich, but in the south are burr oak barrens and the marshes of the Kankakee. The products of the county are largely exported, and the cattle, hogs, etc., are sent to Chicago and Detroit. The Northern railroad passes through the county. In 1850 La Porte contained 2,124 dwellings, 2,150 families, 12,145 inhabitants, 1,116 farms, and 122 productive establishments. **LA PORTE**, situated in a beautiful lake and prairie country, is the county seat. Michigan city, on Trail creek and Lake Michigan, is also an important town, and is contemplated as the future emporium of the northwestern trade of Indiana.

LAWRENCE county, organized 1818, contains 438 square miles, and is bounded north by Monroe, east by Jackson and Washington, south by Orange, and west by Martin and Greene. The principal stream is the east fork of White river; and there is also a number of fine streams, as Salt creek, Guthrie's creek, Beaver creek, and Leatherwood creek, all eligible for mill-power. The chief part of the surface is either rolling, hilly, or much broken—the level bottoms comprise only about a tenth part of the whole. The soil is excellent and timber abundant. Limestone and fine springs of water are found everywhere. The county exports largely. In 1850 the number of dwellings and families was 2,012, of inhabitants 12,097, of farms 1,031, and of productive establishments 19. The extension of the New Albany and Salem railroad traverses the county in a direction north and south, and it is probable that the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad will cross it from east to west. **BEDFORD**, beautifully situate on the high ground between the east fork of White river and Salt creek, three miles from the former and two from the latter, is the county seat.

MADISON county, organized 1823, contains 390 square miles, and is bounded north by Grant, east by Delaware and Henry, south by Hancock, and west by Hamilton and Tipton. The principal stream is the west fork of White river (navigable) and its tributaries; and there are numerous fine mill streams, as Pipe creek, Killbuck creek, Fall creek, and Lick creek, which drain a large area. With the exception of a few wet prairies and the river-hills, the country is either gently undulating or level, and was originally heavily timbered. About one fourth is bottom-land, the residue upland, with soils varying, though mostly mixed with clayey loam, and sometimes with sand. The county produces largely of wheat and corn, and feeds immense quantities of stock for market. Limestone and marble are abundant. The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad traverses the county. In 1850 the county contained 2,159 dwellings, 2,160 families, 12,375 inhabitants, 1,494 farms, and 67 productive establishments. ANDERSON, situated on a high bluff on the south side of White river, is the county seat.

MARION county, organized 1821, contains 400 square miles, and is bounded north by Boone and Hamilton, east by Hancock and Shelby, south by Johnson and Morgan, and west by Hendricks. The west fork of White river intersects this county, and it is otherwise drained by Fall or Eagle creek, and several others. The north and southwest is a beautiful rolling country, diversified with hills, but the residue, with little exception, is almost level, with slight ascents from the streams. The elevation of the county above the water of the Ohio river is upward of 250 feet, or about 680 above the sea level. One third of the surface is bottoms, and was originally heavily timbered with sugar-tree, walnut, ash, and oak, without underbrush. The soil is generally black loam, mixed with

sand and clay, on a limestone-gravel substratum. Away from the streams the soils become poorer, and require frequent manuring. The products, however, are abundant, and a large surplus is exported. Manufactures are rapidly on the increase, and the demands of an increasing intercourse are ever calling for new establishments. In 1850 the county contained 8,984 dwellings, 4,008 families, 24,013 inhabitants, 1,581 farms, and 179 productive establishments. INDIANAPOLIS is the county seat and also CAPITAL OF THE STATE. It is situated on the east bank of the west fork of White river, in latitude $39^{\circ} 46'$ north and longitude $86^{\circ} 4'$ west, and is as nearly as possible in the center of the state. It stands on a beautiful, very fertile, and extensive plain, just below the mouth of Fall creek. It is built on lands (four sections) donated by the General Government, and dates from 1821, at which period the whole country, for forty miles around, was a dense forest. Since then its growth has been rapid. In 1830 it contained 1,085 inhabitants; in 1834, about 1,600; in 1840, 2,692; and in 1850, 8,084. The seat of government was established here 1st January, 1825. The State House is a fine building, 180 feet long and 80 feet wide, and was completed in 1834, at a cost of \$60,000, all of which, together with the cost of the governor's house and of the treasurer's house and offices, was realized from the sale of lots on the *donation*. Churches, schools, hotels, and every description of stores, now grace its streets; and it boasts of numerous institutions which would do honor to cities of more pretensions. Of late years it has become a chief center of railroad traffic, and, from its position, is likely to maintain its ascendancy in this respect. No less than seven railroads meet here, coming from all directions, and conveying to and from it the wealth of an empire. It is also on the line of the Great National road, and from

it diverge several fine macadamized and plank roads, pointing to all the important places within and beyond the limits of the state. In manufactures, also, it has made rapid progress, and, at the present time, has mechanics employed in every handicraft. Few cities in the states north of the Ohio, indeed, have so excellent a prospect of future greatness, and there are those who anticipate its becoming a rival to Cincinnati and St. Louis in the number of its people, the amount of its trade, and in that enterprise which is so necessary to the fulfillment of all high expectations.

MARSHAL county, organized 1836, contains 441 square miles, and is bounded north by St. Joseph, east by Elkhart and Kosciusko, south by Fulton, and west by Stark and La Porte. The country is watered by Yellow river, which runs nearly through the center, and Tippecanoe river, in the south section; besides which there are numerous smaller streams, as Pine creek, Eagle creek, Wolf creek, etc., and several beautiful lakes, of which Lake Maxineukkee, near the southwest corner, is the largest. The surface is generally level, but sometimes rolling; and about one half is timbered lands, and the residue barrens interspersed with rich and dry prairie. The soil is excellent, and except in the barrens, where it is thin, well adapted for either farming or grazing. Iron ore of good quality is very abundant, and a considerable quantity has been reduced. In 1850 the county contained 928 dwellings and families, 5,348 inhabitants, 570 farms, and 10 productive establishments. PLYMOUTH, on the north bank of Yellow river, twenty-five miles from its junction with the Kankakee, is the county seat.

MARTIN county, organized 1818, contains 340 square miles, and is bounded north by Greene, east by Lawrence and Orange, south by Dubois, and west by Davies. The

east fork of White river, in its windings through the county, drains a large portion of it, and abundant water-power is also afforded by Lick, Beaver, Indian, and Bogues creeks. The surface is generally hilly, and the soils various in quality, but mostly clay. Nine tenths of the county was originally heavily timbered, the residue river-bottoms and barrens. A considerable amount of produce is exported. Martin will probably be intersected by the line of the Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad. In 1850 the county contained 1,025 dwellings, 1,027 families, 5,941 inhabitants, 633 farms, and 18 productive establishments. DOVER HILL, in Perry township, is the county seat.

MIAMI county, organized 1832, contains 384 square miles, and is bounded north by Fulton and Kosciusko, east by Wabash and Grant, south by Howard, and west by Cass and Fulton. The principal water-courses are the Wabash river and Eel river, which flow through the county from east to west; and the Mississinewa empties into the Wabash from the south. All these are navigable for light boats, and there are numerous creeks spreading in all directions. The surface, except on the Wabash, etc., rivers, is generally level; on those streams there is a good amount of hilly land, but not so broken as to prevent cultivation. One half the county is timbered heavy, and the residue is either bottoms, barrens, or prairies. The soil is universally good and some exceedingly fertile. The surplus products are large in amount, and since the purchase of the *Reserve*, agriculture has made great progress. Mills of every description line the streams, and are in active employment. In 1850 the county contained 1,944 dwellings, 1,975 families, 11,804 inhabitants, 1,184 farms, and 48 productive establishments. The Wabash and Erie canal crosses in a direction east and west, and

the Indianapolis and Peru railroad taps it from the south. PERU, on the north bank of the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, is the county seat.

MONROE county, organized 1818, contains 420 square miles, and is bounded north by Owen and Morgan, east by Brown and Jackson, south by Lawrence, and west by Greene and Owen. It is watered by Salt, Clear, and Bean Blossom creeks. On Salt creek, a superior quality of table salt is manufactured. The face of the country is mostly hilly, though near the center there is much that is rolling. It was originally heavily timbered, without prairie, and with but a small portion of bottoms. Walnut, ash, oak, poplar, cherry, hickory, beech, etc., are the principal growths. Iron ore is plentiful in the northwest. The agricultural products are ample, and the county is well supplied with mills. Some progress has also been made in manufactures. The New Albany and Salem railroad is extended through the county in a direction north and south. In 1850 Monroe contained 1,892 dwellings and families, 11,286 inhabitants, 1,280 farms, and 46 productive establishments. BLOOMINGTON is the county seat. The State University, a very flourishing literary institution, is located here.

MONTGOMERY county, organized 1822, contains 504 square miles, and is bounded north by Tippecanoe, east by Clinton, Boone, and Hendricks, south by Putnam and Parke, and west by Fountain. The west part and near the principal streams the surface is somewhat hilly and broken, in the north and center it is undulating, and in the south and east level. The soil is everywhere rich, and well adapted to corn, wheat, grass, fruit, etc. There are several fine prairies in the north, and occasionally barrens or oak openings, but two thirds of the county was originally covered with heavy forests. The county

exports amply of wheat and corn, and hogs, cattle, and horses are annually driven to market in great numbers. The principal streams are Sugar creek, Big and Little Raccoon creeks, and there are numerous others of smaller dimensions; these all form excellent mill sites. In 1850 Montgomery contained 2,971 dwellings, 8,009 families, 18,084 inhabitants, 1,880 farms, and 87 productive establishments. It is connected with La Fayette by railroad, which will probably be continued southward, intersecting several other lines, on its way to New Albany. CRAWFORDSVILLE, at which is located Wabash College and a female institute of a high order, is the county seat.

MORGAN county, organized 1818, contains 453 square miles, and is bounded north by Hendricks and Marion, east by Johnson, south by Brown and Monroe, and west by Owen and Putnam. The west fork of White river intersects this county in a direction northeast and southwest, and is navigable throughout, and the country is drained by White Lick, Mill, Big Indian, Stott's, and other creeks. About one half the surface is river and creek bottoms, and where these terminate there is generally a line of hills. Back from these the land becomes undulating or level. In the south, adjoining Monroe, is a very hilly and broken region, yet the soil is here excellent, and, when divested of its covering of timber, produces the best crops. No part of the state, indeed, is more generally favorable for agriculture than Monroe. The principal crop is corn, but all other grains thrive well. The exports, *via* the White river and the Martinsville railroad, are considerable, and will rapidly be increased from the facilities now offered to transportation. In 1850 the county contained 2,401 dwellings and families, 14,596 inhabitants, 1,392 farms, and 14 productive establishments. MARTINSVILLE, about one mile east of White river, is the county seat.

NOBLE county, organized 1836, contains 482 square miles, and is bounded north by La Grange, east by De Kalb, south by Allen and Whitley, and west by Kosciusko and Elkhart. The principal water-courses are Elkhart river and Tippecanoe river. The surface is much diversified, some portions being nearly level, and others rolling or hilly, and about one half is timber covered, the residue being barrens intermixed with prairies. The soil is generally a dark loam, with clay or sand, or both, in various proportions. Lakes are numerous, but small. Iron ore is abundant. In 1850 the county contained 1,395 dwellings, 1,402 families, 7,946 inhabitants, 772 farms, and 16 productive establishments. **ALBION** is the county seat.

OHIO county, organized 1844, contains 92 square miles, and is the smallest in the state. It is bounded north by Dearborn, east by the Ohio river, south by Switzerland, and west by Ripley. The face of the country, except some large and fine bottoms on the Ohio and Laughery, is very hilly, but the soil is uniformly good. Beech, ash, walnut, and sugar predominate near the streams; oak and hickory in other places. The farms are generally well cultivated, and considerable quantities both of produce and stock are annually exported. Manufactures have also made great progress. In 1850 the county contained, 946 dwellings, 962 families, 5,308 inhabitants, 386 farms, and 34 productive establishments. **RISING SUN** is the county seat.

ORANGE county, organized 1816, contains 400 square miles, and is bounded north by Lawrence, east by Washington, south by Crawford, and west by Dubois and Martin. The county is drained by Lost creek, Lick creek, and Patoka creek, all which afford excellent mill power. In the south the surface is hilly and broken, abounding in fine springs; in the north it is undulating. Three fifths of the county is upland, well timbered with oak, hickory,

poplar, ash, walnut, cherry, sugar, and beech; the residue is about equally rich bottoms or barrens. Grazing is here a principal occupation. The staples are corn, wheat, and rye. There are several sinks and caverns in this county, which has limestone mostly for its basis. In 1850 Orange contained 1,841 dwellings, 1,846 families, 10,809 inhabitants, 1,118 farms, and 8 productive establishments. PAOLI is the county seat.

OWEN county, organized 1818, contains 396 square miles, and is bounded north by Putnam, east by Morgan and Monroe, south by Greene, and west by Clay. The west fork of White river and its tributaries drain the principal portion of the county, and afford fine mill sites. Eel river, also, has immense water-power. The surface is generally undulating or rolling, and the soil is excellent, with a thick growth of timber. Iron ore and coal are found in great abundance. In 1850 the county contained 2,000 dwellings, 2,002 families, 12,106 inhabitants, 1,142 farms, and 26 productive establishments. SPENCER, on the west bank of White river, is the county seat.

PARKE county, organized 1821, contains 440 square miles, and is bounded north by Fountain and Montgomery, east by Putnam, south by Clay and Vigo, and west by Vermilion. The Wabash river forms its western boundary, and a number of fine streams falling into it, drain the whole county; these are Big Raccoon, Little Raccoon, Leatherwood, and Sugar creeks. Two thirds of the surface is either level or slightly undulating, and occasionally hills appear, but of no great elevation. The greater portion was originally covered with forests. The soil is a black loam, with sand intermixed, and remarkably fertile. Beds of coal and iron ore of great extent exist throughout the county. The products are immense, and the exports of both grain and live stock commensurate. The Wabash

and Erie canal traverses this county. In 1850 Parke contained 2,468 dwellings, 2,472 families, 14,968 inhabitants, 1,890 farms, and 68 productive establishments. Rockville is the county seat.

PERRY county, organized 1814, contains 400 square miles, and is bounded north by Dubois and Crawford, east by Crawford and the Ohio river, south by the Ohio river, and west by Spencer and Dubois. This county is drained by Anderson's, Deer, Bear, Oil, and Poison creeks, which empty into the Ohio river. With the exception of the Ohio bottoms, and some few other strips, the surface is very hilly; and with these exceptions the soil is of an indifferent fertility, yet no part of the county is absolutely worthless. The finest of oak and poplar is found on the hills, and in the bottoms sugar, beech, ash, and walnut preponderate. Large quantities of wood and coal are furnished to steamboats on the Ohio river, and a considerable quantity of garden produce, grown chiefly in the bottoms, is sent to the neighboring markets. The interior furnishes little or no surplus. *Cannelton*, an important manufacturing town, is located in this county, on the Ohio river, and is famous for its coal (from which it takes its name), and it has several large cotton mills, employing many hands; and in this connection it is probable that the place will ultimately become the seat of operations more extensive than in any other portion of the state. It is also engaged in manufacturing pottery, for which it has abundance of material. In 1850 the county contained 1,281 dwellings, 1,250 families, 7,268 inhabitants, 540 farms, and 14 productive establishments. Rome, on the Ohio, is the county seat.

PIKE county, organized 1816, contains 838 square miles, and is bounded north by Knox and Daviess, east by Dubois, south by Warrick and Gibson, and west by Gibson. It lies immediately south of the east fork of White river,

which forms its north limit. Patoka creek traverses it centrally, and there are other streams. The surface is level or gently undulating, and the soil a fine black loam, mixed with sand. The bottoms are extensive, and the whole was originally heavily wooded. No county produces more to the acre than does this, and hence its surplus is large. There is a great abundance of good coal in this county. Water-power for milling is deficient, but both White river and Patoka may at times be navigated, and the canal, which will soon be completed, will foster the onward progress of every species of improvement and industry. Near Petersburgh there is an Indian mound, in times long past used as a place of sepulture by the aborigines, and still so used by the present generation. The county contains 1,261 dwellings and families, 7,720 inhabitants, 909 farms, and 2 productive establishments. PETERSBURGH, one mile south of White river, and four and a half miles below the junction of its forks, is the county seat.

PORTER county, organized 1836, contains 415 square miles, and is bounded north by Lake Michigan, east by La Porte and Starke, south by Jasper, and west by Lake. With the exception of the lake shore hills, the surface of the country is gently undulating or level, with marshes on the Kankakee. The soil is good, and well adapted to wheat growing or grazing. About one fourth is timbered, with oak, walnut, poplar, pine, maple, butternut, and beech; one third barren, and the residue prairie or bottom lands. There are several small lakes in the county; the northern streams are Calumet river, Coffee creek, and Salt creek, and there are several creeks in the interior. The Northern Indiana railroad traverses through the northern parts. In 1850 the county contained 885 dwellings and families, 5,234 inhabitants, 467 farms, and

18 productive establishments. **V**ALPARAISO is the county seat.

POSEY county, in the southwest corner of the state, organized 1814, contains 420 square miles, and is bounded north by Gibson, east by Gibson and Vanderburg, south by the Ohio river, and west by Wabash river. Big Creek and Flat Creek are the principal interior streams. The surface is generally level or undulating, but some parts are hilly. There is little prairie or barrens. The bottoms are extensive and well wooded. The soil is everywhere good; in some parts exceedingly fertile, and produces a large surplus for export. A great number of mounds exist in different parts, and on the Wabash, twelve miles from its mouth, is the mound called "Bone Bank," in which many relics of a "former race" have been discovered; and the "Causeway," above Mount Vernon, an ancient fortification, is a remarkable construction, and indicative of a civilization which never existed in the present race of Indians. In 1850 this county contained 2,260 dwellings, 2,278 families, 12,549 inhabitants, 1,270 farms, and 26 productive establishments. **M**OUNT VERNON, on the Ohio river, sixteen miles above the mouth of the Wabash, is the county seat. *New Harmony*, on the Wabash, fifty miles from its entrance, is remarkable for its history and *social system*.

PULASKI county, organized 1839, contains 342 square miles, and is bounded north by Starke, east by Fulton, south by Cass and White, and west by Jasper. The Tippecanoe runs through the county from north to south, and besides this there are several other streams. The surface is generally level, though there are sand ridges in some parts. About one half the county is prairie, and the other oak openings or barrens; much of it is heavily timbered. The soil is a black loam, mixed with sand, and occasionally

with marl. The bottoms of the Tippecanoe are exceedingly rich and productive. In 1850 the county contained 454 dwellings and families, 2,595 inhabitants, and 286 farms. **WINAMAC**, on the northwest bank of Tippecanoe river, is the county seat.

PUTNAM county, organized 1821, contains 486 square miles, and is bounded north by Montgomery, east by Hendricks and Morgan, south by Owen and Clay, and west by Clay and Parke. The Walnut fork of Eel river, Big Raccoon creek, and Deer creek afford excellent mill sites, and there are many other smaller streams of pure water. The surface in the north and east is either level or undulating, and inclined to be wet; in the center and southwest it is more rolling, and, in the vicinity of the streams, generally hilly. The prevailing timber is beech, sugar, walnut, ash, oak, and poplar. The soil is a black loam, clayey and calcareous, well adapted for both grain and grass, and, perhaps, no body of land of like extent has so little waste. Limestone is the principal rock. Considerable produce, with timber, hogs, cattle, etc., is annually exported. In 1850 there were in the county 3,088 dwellings, 3,094 families, 18,615 inhabitants, 1,696 farms, and 42 productive establishments. **GREENCastle**, situated on a high table land, one mile east of Walnut fork, and the location of Ashbury University, is the county seat. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad passes through this town, also the extension of the New Albany and Salem railroad.

RANDOLPH county, organized 1818, containing 440 square miles, and is bounded north by Jay, east by the Ohio state line, south by Wayne, and west by Henry and Delaware. The principal water courses are the west fork of White river and the Mississinewa river, with their tributaries, which furnish excellent mill privileges. The surface is generally level, and in localities wet and marshy, but it is

about the highest land in the state, and the source of rivers running in all directions. There are no barrens, and but few prairies. Timber is plentiful. Near Winchester there is a regular earth-wall, inclosing about 20 acres, with a high mound in the center, and the appearance of a gate at the southwest corner. In 1850 there were in the county 2,518 dwellings, 2,539 families, 14,725 inhabitants, 1,477 farms, and 12 productive establishments. **WINCHESTER**, on the south side of White river, is the county seat. Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad passes through it.

RIPLEY county, organized 1818, contains 440 square miles, and is bounded north by Decatur and **Franklin**, east by Dearborn and Ohio, south by Switzerland and Jefferson, and west by Jennings. Laughery creek and Graham's creek are the principal streams. The county is level, and was originally timbered; but on the streams it is hilly. The bottoms are small; the uplands are generally wet, being based on an impervious blue limestone; but the soils, where drained, are very fertile. A considerable surplus of products, with hogs, cattle, etc., is exported. In 1850 the county contained 2,667 dwellings, 2,689 families, 14,820 inhabitants, 1,495 farms, and 49 productive establishments. **VERSAILLES**, on a high bluff of Laughery river, is the county seat. The Lawrenceburg and Greensburg railroad passes through the northern part of the county, and the line of the projected railroad, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, traverses it in a direction east and west.

RUSH county, organized 1821, contains 414 square miles, and is bounded north by Hancock and Henry, east by Fayette and **Franklin**, south by Decatur, and west by Shelby and Hancock. Big and Little Blue, and Big and Little Flat Rock creeks, are the principal water-courses.

The surface is level or moderately rolling. The land is finely timbered with poplar, walnut, oak, ash, and hickory, and the soils loam on clay, mixed with sand. Great improvements have been made in this county of late, and its surplus products have been largely exported. In 1850 Rush contained 2,824 dwellings, 2,889 families, 16,445 inhabitants, 1,809 farms, and 59 productive establishments. RUSHVILLE, on the northwest bank of Flat Rock, is the county seat, and is connected with Shelbyville, etc., by railroad.

ST. JOSEPH county, organized 1830, contains 468 square miles, and is bounded north by Michigan state line, east by Elkhart, south by Marshall and La Porte, and west by La Porte. St. Joseph river is the principal water-course, and is navigable to South Bend; and the upper course of the Kankakee drains the southwest portion—these, with numerous creeks, chiefly falling into the St. Joseph, supply abundant milling facilities. Except in the vicinity of the rivers, where the land is rolling, the surface of the country is almost level. The southeast portion is mostly forest-land, and the residue oak-openings with some small prairies. The soils are abundantly fertile, and agriculture is in a very flourishing condition. Wheat is the principal crop. At South Bend and Mishawaka several manufactures are carried on, and in these neighborhoods, as well as in other parts of the county, iron ore of a good quality abounds. Few counties have better facilities for transportation; besides its navigable river, it has now passing through it the Northern railroad, which connects it with Chicago and the Valley of the Mississippi, and also with the whole system of roads to the eastward. In 1850 the county contained 1,885 dwellings and families, 9,654 inhabitants, 847 farms, and 45 productive estab-

lishments. **SOUTH BEND**, on St. Joseph's river, is the county seat.

SCOTT county, organized 1817, contains 200 square miles, and is bounded north by Jackson and Jennings, east by Jefferson, south by Clarke, and west by Washington. Its chief water-courses are the Muscatatuck on the north border, Stucker's fork, Kimberlin's creek, Pigeon, Rooster, and Ox's fork. In the east the surface is undulating or rolling; westward there are beech and oak flats, fit only for grass, and a small part of the west is hilly. The prevailing timbers are beech, oak, hickory, and gum. Good building materials are abundant, and in the vicinity of Lexington are numerous salt springs. The Jeffersonville and Columbus railroad passes north and south through the county. In 1850 Scott contained 1,040 dwellings, 1,047 families, 5,885 inhabitants, 719 farms, and 14 productive establishments. **LEXINGTON** is the county seat.

SHELBY county, organized 1821, contains 408 square miles, and is bounded north by Hancock, east by Rush and Decatur, south by Decatur and Bartholomew, and west by Johnson and Marion. Sugar creek, the east fork of White river, Big and Little Blue rivers, and Flat Rock creek, are its principal water-courses. The surface is level and well timbered, with ample river bottoms, which are backed by hills forty to fifty feet high. The soil is underlaid with clay, and requires considerable draining. Beech, oak, and hickory predominate in the uplands, while the prevailing timbers in the bottoms are walnut, ash, hackberry, etc. The farming interest is here prosperous, and considerable exports are made. Railroads cross it in every direction. In 1850 the county contained 2,721 dwellings, 2,764 families, 15,502 inhabitants, 1,620 farms, and 59 productive establishments. **SHELBY-**

VILLE, on the southeast bank of Blue river, is the county seat.

SPENCER county, organized 1818, contains 408 square miles, and is bounded north by Dubois, east by Perry, south by the Ohio river, and west by Warrick. The water-courses are Anderson's creek on the east, and Little Pigeon creek on the west border, with Crooked, Big Sandy, and Little Sandy creeks, all which flow into the Ohio river. The surface on the northeast is hilly, otherwise it is level or undulating, and the soil is a black loam, very rich, and resting on a stratum of yellow clay mixed more or less with sand. Oak, hickory, ash, poplar, black gum, walnut, sugar, beech, etc., are the prevailing forest growths. The bottoms yield immense crops of corn, and in the interior, corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc., thrive well. These and live stock are exported largely. Coal is abundant. In 1850 the county contained 1,485 dwellings, 1,488 families, 8,616 inhabitants, 988 farms, and 28 productive establishments. ROCKPORT, situated on a high bluff on the Ohio river, is the county seat. It derives its name from a hanging rock, known to boatmen as "*Lady Washington Rock*."

STARK county, laid off 1837, contains 482 square miles, and is bounded north by La Porte, east by Marshall, south by Pulaski, and west by Jasper and Porter. It is situated mostly on the marshes of Kankakee river, which passes through it in a northeast and southwest direction, and but a small portion of the county is valuable except for grazing. In 1850 it contained 100 dwellings, 101 families, 557 inhabitants, and 53 farms. KNOX is the county seat.

STEUBEN county, in the northeast corner of the state, organized 1837, contains 324 square miles, and is bounded north by the Michigan state line, east by that of Ohio, south by De Kalb, and west by La Grange. The princi-

pal streams are Pigeon river, and Crooked and Fish creeks; and there are several small lakes within its limits. About one half the surface is timber-land, one sixth barrens or oak openings, and one tenth prairie; the first and last are excellent farming lands, but the barrens have a poorer soil. Its diversified woodlands, oak openings, and prairies, interspersed with small, clear lakes, present scenes of exquisite beauty. The principal product is wheat, a surplus of which is annually exported. In 1850 Steuben contained 1,109 dwellings and families, 6,104 inhabitants, 586 farms, and 28 productive establishments. ANGOLA, twelve miles from the northeast corner of the state, is the county seat.

SULLIVAN county, organized 1816, contains 480 square miles, and is bounded north by Vigo, east by Clay and Greene, south by Knox, and west by Wabash river. Its interior water-courses are Turman's creek, Turtle creek, and Busseron creek, on which numerous mills are located. The surface is generally level, and heavily timbered with oak, walnut, poplar, ash, pecan, beech, and sugar. The bottoms and prairies occupy a comparatively small extent. Every part is sufficiently fertile, and many sections are very productive. Its exports consist chiefly of corn, with hogs and some cattle. Coal is found in abundance, and, altogether, Sullivan is one of the richest and best situated counties in the state. In 1850, it contained 1,675 dwellings, 1,678 families, 10,141 inhabitants, 1,215 farms, and 81 productive establishments. SULLIVAN is the county seat; *Carlisle*, however, is the largest and most important town.

SWITZERLAND county, organized 1814, contains 216 square miles, and is bounded north by Ripley and Ohio, east and south by the Ohio river, and west by Jefferson. Log, Lick, Indian, Plum, Brian's, and Grant's creeks,

flowing into the Ohio river, drain the county. Large and fine bottoms line the margins of the Ohio ; the hills back from these rise to the height of 400 or 500 feet, and further back a high table-land is reached. The soil is everywhere good, and there are some of the best farms in the state within this county. Large quantities of produce are shipped off annually, chiefly to the south. Mills are numerous, and many worked by steam. In 1850 Switzerland contained 2,254 dwellings and families, 12,932 inhabitants, 1,270 farms, and 79 productive establishments. **VEVAY**, on the Ohio, is the county seat. This county takes its name from the fact of its having been colonized by a body of Swiss emigrants, from Vevay, under the guidance of J. J. Dufour, who settled here for the purpose of planting the vine, in 1813. The descendants of the original colonists still form the bulk of the population.

TIPPECANOE county, organized 1826, contains 504 square miles, and is bounded north by White and Carroll, east by Carroll and Clinton, south by Montgomery, and west by Fountain, Warren, and Benton. The water-courses are the Wabash river, which traverses the county from northeast to southwest, the Tippecanoe river, which enters the Wabash in the northeast corner of the county, and a number of smaller streams, as the Wild Cat, the Wea, Burnett's creek, etc. These streams furnish excellent mill sites, and the Wabash is navigable. The surface is gently undulating, or spread out into extensive level tracts. Along the Wabash the country is hilly. One half the county is prairie, one tenth bottoms, and the residue well timbered upland. The soil is generally a rich black loam, two to four feet deep, on a stratum of clay, but on some of the prairies it is light and sandy. Agriculture is in a flourishing condition, and it is estimated that the surplus produce exported is annually worth nearly \$1,000,000. Flour, wheat,

hemp, the produce of the hog, etc., are the great staples. In many parts manufactures are springing up. The interests of the county have been greatly enhanced by vast internal improvements. The Wabash and Erie canal traverses it, and there are railroads constructed from Lafayette to Indianapolis, and also to Crawfordsville. In 1850 the county contained 3,227 dwellings and families, 19,877 inhabitants, 1,877 farms, and 204 productive establishments. LAFAYETTE, on the south side of the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, also the terminus of railroads to Indianapolis and Crawfordsville, is the county seat. It is one of the most important of our western cities. The "Battle of Tippecanoe," so famous in Indian history, was fought in this county.

TIPTON county, organized 1844, contains 264 square miles, and is bounded north by Howard, east by Grant and Madison, south by Hamilton, and west by Clinton. The surface is chiefly level, and well timbered, and the soil suitable for every kind of crops. The water-courses are Cicero creek and Duck creek, which run south into White river and Wild Cat creek, a tributary of the Wabash. These drain the whole county, but, on account of its flatness, are inadequate as mill streams. The improvements in this county are the Wabash and Erie canal and the Indianapolis and Peru railroad, which will contribute largely to its settlement and prosperity. Until the period of its organization, it constituted a portion of the "Miami Reserve," and hence was a wilderness. In 1850 it contained 627 dwellings and families, 8,532 inhabitants, 839 farms, and 1 productive establishment. TIPTON, formerly called Canton, situated on a branch of Cicero creek and on the railroad from Indianapolis to Peru, is the county seat.

UNION county, organized 1821, contains 168 square miles, and is bounded north by Wayne, east by the Ohio state

line, south by Franklin, and west by Fayette. In the east the surface is level; in the west undulating or hilly. Seven eighths of the county are timbered upland, on which beech, sugar, poplar, oak, walnut, ash and hickory are the growths; the residue is bottoms. The principal streams are the east fork of White Water river, and the creeks Hannah, Rockland, and Silver; all which afford valuable mill sites. The soil is uniformly good, and the farming interest in a prosperous condition. Union county will be crossed by railroads coming from Ohio, and from its proximity to Cincinnati will feel the importance of such a connection to its material prosperity. It is already, however, a flourishing county, either in reference to agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, and, with due exertion on the part of the inhabitants, may become one of the wealthiest in the state. In 1850 it contained 1,220 dwellings, 1,229 families, 6,944 inhabitants, 606 farms, and 85 productive establishments. **LIBERTY** is the county seat.

VANDERBURG county, organized 1818, contains 240 square miles, and is bounded north by Gibson, east by Warrick, south by the Ohio river, and west by Posey. The principal water-courses are Big Pigeon creek, Blue Grass creek, Little Creek, and Locust creek; all running to the Ohio river. The succession of bottoms, hills, and table-land, characteristic of the other counties on the Ohio, is here maintained. The bottoms occupy about one fifth of the whole surface, are very rich, and produce immense quantities of corn for export. The land beyond the hills is undulating or rolling, and, if not as rich as the bottoms, produces abundantly. The total value of the exports for the county is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000 annually. Coal and iron are abundant. In 1850 there were in the county 2,059 dwellings, 2,104 families, 11,414 inhabitants, 743 farms, and 76 productive establishments. **EVANSVILLE**,

on the Ohio, is the county seat. It is an important city, being the south terminus of the Wabash and Erie canal, which will afford an interior navigation of 459 miles. Its trade is already very large, but this will be immensely increased when the canal is completed in 1853.

VERMILION county, organized 1823, contains 280 square miles, and is bounded north by Warren, east by Wabash river, which separates it from Parke and Fountain, south by Vigo, and west by the Illinois state line. It is watered by numerous streams falling into the river on the eastern border. The surface is high and level, with some river bluffs, and two thirds of the whole is covered with fine timber. The soils are excellent, and the produce of the land sufficient to afford a large export. Coal is abundant, and extensive beds of iron ore are found on Brouillet's creek, near which the "Indiana Furnace" has been established. In 1850 the county contained 1,509 dwellings, 1,522 families, 8,661 inhabitants, 733 farms, and 46 productive establishments. NEWPORT, on the south bank of Little Vermilion creek, two miles from its mouth, is the county seat.

VIGO county, organized 1818, contains 408 square miles, and is bounded north by Vermilion and Parke, east by Clay, south by Sullivan, and west by the Illinois state line and Wabash river, into which latter all the water-courses from the interior drain themselves. The surface is level and gently undulating, finely timbered generally, but with some prairies of small extent. With little exception, the soil is rich, and produces fine crops. Hogs, cattle, and grain are the staples. Coal is abundant; also, freestone and limestone, and it possesses great facilities in respect of communication. It is traversed by the Wabash and Erie canal, and the East and West railroad will cross through it, as does now the Great National road.

Vigo, with these improvements, will soon become one of the most flourishing counties of the state, and an important point on an important commercial highway. In 1850 the county contained 2,645 dwellings, 2,725 families, 15,289 inhabitants, 1,113 farms, and 180 productive establishments. TERRE HAUTE, situated on a high bank of the Wabash, is the county seat. It is much engaged in the hog trade, and has otherwise a large commerce.

WABASH county, organized 1832, contains 420 square miles, and is bounded north by Kosciusko, east by Whitley and Huntington, south by Grant and Miami, and west by Miami. The Wabash and Eel rivers, with their numerous tributaries, flow through and drain this county, and afford to its inhabitants great milling facilities. Nowhere hilly, the great portion of this county is rolling or undulating, but at the heads of the streams there is considerable level country, and the bottom lands, also level, are somewhat extensive. The greater part of the county was originally heavily wooded, and the soil is everywhere rich and productive. Hogs and corn are the great staples, the exports of which are increasing in amount year by year; and since the opening of the Wabash and Erie canal, the prosperity of the county has ever been onward. In 1850 it contained 2,079 dwellings, 2,121 families, 12,188 inhabitants, 1,068 farms, and 57 productive establishments. WABASH, on the north bank of the river of the same name, is the county seat.

WARREN county, organized 1828, contains 360 square miles, and is bounded north by Benton, east and southeast by Tippecanoe and Fountain, south by Vermilion, and west by the state line of Illinois. Several good mill streams, as Pine creek, Rock creek, Redwood creek, etc., from the interior, fall into the Wabash. Except on the Wabash, on which bluffs bound an extensive bottom-land,

the surface is gently undulating, ascending gradually toward the west. At least half the county is prairie, and the residue woodland, the forest being much the heaviest near the river. The soil is generally good, some of it exceedingly fertile, and producing abundantly all the growths of the climate. The surplus produce, consisting of grain and live stock, is exported *via* the Wabash and Erie canal, which passes through the county. Manufactures of several descriptions have lately sprung up, and prosperity seems to be attending every department of industry; indeed, Warren may now be considered one of the most prosperous counties of the state. In 1850 it contained 1,273 dwellings, 1,295 families, 7,387 inhabitants, 782 farms, and 18 productive establishments. **WILLIAMSPORT**, on the west bank of the Wabash river, is the county seat. Much important business is transacted at this point.

WARRICK county, organized 1813, contains 360 square miles, and is bounded north by Gibson and Pike, east by Spencer, south by the Ohio river, and west by Vanderburg and Gibson. Little Pigeon river and several slow moving creeks drain the interior. With the exception of the Ohio bottom lands and the abutting bluffs, the surface is rolling or undulating, but at the head of the Pigeon, etc., there are some flat wet lands. Immense quantities of corn are produced in the rich bottoms, and much of the uplands is excellent farming land, and yields fine crops of wheat, corn, oats, hay, etc., and more tobacco is raised in this county than in any other. Coal is abundant. In 1850 the county contained 1,513 dwellings and families, 8,811 inhabitants, 994 farms, and 22 productive establishments. **BOONEVILLE** is the county seat.

WASHINGTON county, organized 1813, contains 540 square miles, and is bounded north by Jackson, east by

Scott and Clarke, south by Harrison and Crawford, and west by Orange and Lawrence. It is watered by the Muscatatuck and east fork of White river on the north and northwest, Lost river on the west, and by the head-waters of Blue river on the east and south. The surface is more diversified than that of any other county, and the scene is ever varying. Hills, levels, and undulations succeed each other rapidly, and the forest, prairie, and barren intermingle strangely. Sink-holes leading to caverns below are numerous, indicating the presence of a limestone formation beneath. The soils are generally fertile, however, and supply a considerable surplus of grain, which, with live stock, is the staple export. Manufactures are carried on to a considerable extent, and progress has been made in almost every branch of industry. In 1850 the county contained 2,897 dwellings, 2,954 families, 17,040 inhabitants, 1,718 farms, and 88 productive establishments. SALEM, on the New Albany and Salem railroad, and originally the northern terminus of the line, is the county seat.

WAYNE county, organized 1810, contains 420 square miles, and is bounded north by Randolph, east by the Ohio state line, south by Union and Fayette, and west by Fayette and Henry. The streams are the east and west branches of White Water river, which, with their numerous tributaries, afford sufficient water-power. The surface, with the exception of a somewhat hilly region in the southeast, is either level or pleasantly rolling. Dense forests originally covered the whole county. The soil is a rich loam, bedded on clay, and is well adapted for wheat, corn, and grass; and such has been the skill and industry of the settlers, that the county has become in appearance garden-like, producing in abundance every variety of grain, vegetable, and fruit, and it exports largely of its surplus. Manufacturing industry is also in a prosperous

condition. In 1850 the county contained 4,515 dwellings, 4,529 families, 25,320 inhabitants, 1,934 farms, and 218 productive establishments. It is crossed east and west by the National road and by the railroad from Indianapolis to Ohio; the White Water canal also crosses its southwest corner. CENTERVILLE is the county seat; but *Richmond*, near the state line, and on the track of the railroad, is the most important town.

WELLS county, organized 1837, contains 872 square miles, and is bounded north by Allen, east by Adams, south by Jay and Blackford, and west by Grant and Huntington. The Wabash river runs nearly through the center; and furnishes extensive mill privileges. The surface is level or gently undulating, well timbered with oak, walnut, ash, hickory, beech, sugar, etc., and the soil is uniformly good. With the exception of some wet prairie and swamp land, the whole county may be farmed advantageously. Its settlement, however, is recent, and, as yet, it has supplied but little to the markets. In 1850 it contained 1,021 dwellings and families, 6,152 inhabitants, 640 farms, and 14 productive establishments. BLUFFTON, on the Wabash, is the county seat.

WHITE county, organized 1834, contains 504 square miles, and is bounded north by Jasper and Pulaski, east by Cass and Carroll, south by Tippecanoe, and west by Benton and Jasper. The Tippecanoe river is the principal water-course, and, besides this, the county has several streams of less pretensions, as Big and Little Metamonong creeks, and Big, Spring, and Mootses creeks. Two thirds of the surface are prairie, and, at least, one half is dry and gently undulating. The soil is uniformly rich, and the forest growths of excellent quality. Abundant crops are produced, and a heavy surplus of wheat, corn, and pork are annually sent to market. In 1850 there were in the

county 821 dwellings, 825 families, 4,761 inhabitants, 458 farms, and 10 productive establishments. MONTICELLO, on the west bank of the Tippecanoe, is the county seat.

WHITLEY county, organized 1842, contains 824 square miles, and is bound north by Noble, east by Allen, south by Huntington, and west by Wabash and Kosciusko. Eel river runs through the county, and, in its course, supplies good mill power. The north and middle portions are undulating, and in some parts hilly; the south is mostly level. The great bulk of the county is forest land, interspersed with small wet prairies, but there are also considerable bottoms and barrens. The timber is of almost every variety found in the state; and the soil is generally a sandy loam, well suited to general farming. Wheat, corn, and grass thrive exceedingly well, but as yet very little surplus has been sent to market. The Wabash and Erie canal touches its southeast corner. In 1850 the county contained 913 dwellings, 941 families, 5,190 inhabitants, 522 farms, and 8 productive establishments. COLUMBIA, on the north bank of Blue river, is the county seat.

REFERENCE INDEX

TO

COLTON'S MAPS OF INDIANA.

Note.—To find on the map the position of any place mentioned in the INDEX, observe the letters annexed to it in the first column; then find the corresponding letters on the top or bottom and sides of the map, and from the letters respectively trace lines to an intersection, near which the place sought for will be found.

Places where post-offices are established are marked thus, *; counties are printed in CAPITALS, and county seats in *italics*.

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
M n	Aberdeen	Ohio	M a	*Angola	Steuben
M j	*Abingdon	Wayne	D p	*Angostura	Pike
K d	*Aboite	Allen	E k	Anguilla	Clay
L d	Aboite River	Allen	E i	*Annapolis	Parke
K k	Adams	Decatur	I l	Anthony's M'l's	Bartholomew
M e	ADAMS		H p	Applegate's M.	Orange
F q	Adye's Mills	Perry	I h	Arcadia	Hamilton
E o	Aikman's Cr'k	Daviess	K k	Ardeny	Decatur
E i	*Alamo	Montgomery	E i	*Armiesburg	Parke
L g	Albany	Delaware	K i	Arnolds	Rush
K b	*Albion	Noble	M m	Arnold's Creek	Ohio
J n	Albion	Scott	B r	Arthur's Isl. F.	Posey
M f	Alexander	Adams	L b	*Artic	De Kalb
J g	*Alexandria	Madison	K k	Ashland	Rush
L d	ALLEN		J e	Ashland	Wabash
M g	Allensville	Randolph	L j	*Ashland	Fayette
M n	*Allensville	Switzerland	E g	*Attica	Fountain
J i	Alfontsville	Madison	L b	*Auburn	De Kalb
I i	*Allisonville	Marion	H i	*Augusta	Marion
D r	Alpha	Warrick	M m	*Aurora	Dearborn
L j	*Alquina	Fayette	L b	*Avilla	Noble
I f	*Alto Centre	Howard	J m	*Azalia	Bartholomew
M l	Alton	Brown	G f	Bachelor's Cr.	Carroll
H q	Alton	Crawford	K h	Back Creek	Delaware
I f	America	Wabash	H n	Back Creek	Lawrence
F f	*Americus	Tippecanoe	F n	Bagnes Creek	Martin
D j	Amesburg	Parke	J n	Baich's Mill	Jackson
G e	*Amsterdam	Cass	E a	Bailey Town	Porter
I k	*Amity	Johnson	F j	*Bainbridge	Putnam
F q	Anderson's C'k	Spencer	G a	Bald Hill	La Porte
E f	Anderson's Gr.	Benton	H m	Bale's Bridge	Monroe
J h	*Anderson'vn	Madison	I g	*Ballenger's	Tipton
L k	*Andersonv'le	Franklin	L m	*Ballstown	Ripley
F l	Anderton	Greene			

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
D g	*Baltimore	Warren	H p	Big Ben	Crawford
G e	Barber's Mill	Starke	K n	Big Creek	Jefferson
L n	*Barboursville	Jefferson	B r	Big Creek	Posey
G r	Barger's Mills	Perry	F e	Big Creek	White
H p	*Barren	Harrison	M k	Big Cedar Gr.	Franklin
H e	Barron.	Cass	H b	Big Eagle C'k	Hamilton
I l	BARTHOLO- MEW		F b	*Bigelow's M's	La Porte
M h	Bartonia	Randolph	H k	Big Indian C'k	Morgan
J d	Bass Lake	Wabash	F d	Big Metamor- ong Creek	Pulaski
M k	*Bath	Union	D q	Big Pigeon Cr.	Warrick
I k	Bayersville	Johnson	E f	Big Pine Creek	Warren
F n	Beach Creek	Martin	E j	Big Raccoon C.	Parke
H l	*Bean Blossom	Brown	F r	Big Sandy C'k	Spencer
M m	*Bear Branch	Ohio	E g	Big Shawnee C.	Fountain
J l	Bear Creek	Bartholomew	G a	*Big Springs	La Porte
L k	Bear Creek	Fayette	M k	*Billingsville	Union
E h	Bear Creek	Fountain	E m	Black Creek	Greene
I h	Bear Creek	Hamilton	E n	Black Creek	Knox
M f	*Bear Creek	Jay	L c	Black Creek	Noble
K n	Bear Creek	Jennings	K f	*Blackford	Blackford
E r	Bear Creek	Perry		BLACKFORD	
I p	Bear Creek	Washington	J k	Black Hawk V	Shelby
D d	Beaver Creek	Jasper	I r	Bladensburg	KENTUCKY
F o	Beaver Creek	Martin	O g	Blair's Mills	Clinton
G d	Beaver Creek	Pulaski	C q	*Blairsville	Posey
J e	*Beaver Dam	Kosciusko	F i	Blakesburg	Putnam
D d	Beaver Lake	Jasper	F m	*Bloomfield	Greene
H n	Beck's Ferry	Lawrence	M f	Bloomfield	Jay
G n	*Bedford	Lawrence	J c	Bloomingburg	Fulton
L e	*Bee Creek	Wells	L k	*Blooming Gr.	Franklin
K j	*Beech Grove	Rush	M h	Blooming Port	Randolph
M j	*Beechy Mire	Union	G l	*Bloomington	Monroe
C r	*Beech Park	Posey	L h	*Blountsville	Henry
E n	Beersville	Knox	M e	Blue Creek	Adams
K h	Bell Creek	Delaware	M k	Blue Creek	Franklin
F b	Belmont	La Porte	D q	Blue Grass Cr.	Vanderburg
G j	*Belleville	Hendricks	J o	*Blue Lick	Clarke
M m	Bellevue	KENTUCKY	J j	*Blue Ridge	Shelby
K j	Ben Davis' C'k	Rush	J j	Blue River	Shelby
G q	Bennett's Mills	Clinton	K c	Blue River	Whitley
J p	*Bennettsville	Clarke	K c	Blue River L.	Whitley
L n	*Bennington	Switzerland	L e	*Bluffton	Wells
J b	Benton	Elkhart	E n	*Bogard	Daviess
D f	BENTON		B r	Bone Bank	Posey
L j	*Bentonville	Fayette	H n	*Bono	Lawrence
G g	*Berlin	Clinton	G h	BOONE	
E o	*Berrysville	Knox	E b	Boone Grove	Porter
I l	Bethany	Bartholomew	E q	*Booneville	Warrick
H e	Bethlehem	Cass	D q	Boston	Warrick
K o	*Bethlehem	Clarke	M i	*Boston	Wayne
I i	Bethlehem	Hamilton	H b.	*Bourbon	Marshall

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
F k	*Bowling Gr.	Clay	K d	Bull Creek	Huntington
I h	*Boxley	Hamilton	L k	Bull Town	Franklin
L i	Boyd's	Henry	I f	Bunker Hill	Miami
E r	Boyd's Mills	Spencer	F q	Burdett's Mills	Perry
J c	*Boydston M's	Kosciusko	I n	Burge's Ferry	Washington
D o	*Braceville	Knox	H f	*Burlington	Carroll
I q	*Bradford	Harrison	I h	Burlington	Delaware
J j	*Brandywine	Shelby	K j	Burlington	Rush
E k	*Brazil	Clay	E f	Burnett's	Tippecanoe
H b	*Bremen	Marshall	F f	Burnett's Cr'k	Tippecanoe
F l	Brentonsville	Owen	G e	*Burnett's Cr.	White
M n	Brian's Creek	Switzerland	D k	Burnetti's Mills	Vigo
I a	Bridgeport	Elkhart	G e	Burnettsville	Carroll
H j	*Bridgeport	Marion	K b	*Burr Oak	Noble
F q	Bridgeport	Perry	F j	*Burton	Parke
M m	*Bright	Dearborn	D m	Busseron Cr'k	Sullivan
K a	*Brighton	La Grange	L b	*Butler	De Kalb
F g	*Bringham's G	Tippecanoe	E m	Buzroen's M'l's	Sullivan
J a	*Bristol	Elkhart	J g	Buzzardsville	Madison
I j	*Broad Ripple	Marion	G g	Byre's Mills	Clinton
M a	Brockville	Steuben	G a	*Byron	La Porte
E d	*Brook	Jasper	J a	*Cabin Hill	Elkhart
L n	Brooksburg	Jefferson	K i	*Cadiz	Henry
M k	*Brooksville	Franklin	D m	Caledonia	Sullivan
D j	Brouillet Cr'k	Vermilion	K d	Calf Creek	Huntington
H l	BROWN		F a	Calumet	Porter
H i	*Brownnsburg	Hendricks	F a	Calumet River	Porter
I n	*Brownstown	Jackson	L h	Calvin Creek	Randolph
F i	Brownsville	Montgomery	L i	*Cambridge C.	Wayne
M j	*Brownsville	Union	G f	*Camden	Carroll
E k	Brownsville	Vigo	L f	Camden	Jay
D n	*Bruceville	Knox	K i	Camp Creek	Clarke
E i	*Bruen's X R.	Parke	K n	Camp Creek	Jefferson
F j	*Brunerstown	Putnam	H k	Camp Creek	Johnson
L a	*Brushy Prair.	La Grange	I c	*Camp Creek	Kosciusko
K n	*Bryansburg	Jefferson	J p	Camp Run	Clarke
H n	*Bryantsville	Lawrence	L g	Campbell's Cr.	Delaware
J f	Buck Creek	Grant	K m	'Cana	Jennings
F m	*Buck Creek	Greene	L n	*Canaan	Jefferson
K a	Buck Creek	La Grange	J o	Cane Run	Clarke
I j	Buck Creek	Shelby	K g	Canesville	Grant
F f	Buck Creek	Tippecanoe	F r	*Cannelton	Perry
C p	*Buckskin	Gibson	I o	*Canton	Washington
L k	Buena Vista	Franklin	L k	Carlison's Cr.	Fayette
I h	Buena Vista	Hamilton	D m	*Carlisle	Sullivan
K n	*Buena Vista	Jefferson	K j	Carmel	Rush
D o	Buena Vista	Knox	I h	*Carmel	Hamilton
G n	Buena Vista	Monroe	F i	Carpentersb'g	Putnam
G c	Buena Vista	Pulaski	E e	Carpenter's C.	Jasper
J o	Buena Vista	Washington	G e	*Carroll	Carroll
I m	Buffalo	Brown	G f	CARROLL C.	
K p	Bull Creek	Clarke			

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
H f	Carrollton	Carroll	H e	Clay	Cass
K j	*Carthage	Rusk	E k	CLAY	
F g	*Cass	Tippecanoe	J c	*Clayport	Kosciusko
H e	CASS		G j	Claysville	Hendricks
F r	Castleberry C	Perry	H o	*Claysville	Washington
F k	*Cataract Mills	Owen	K d	Clear Creek	Huntington
G e	*Cathcart	White	G n	Clear Creek	Monroe
C o	Cathlenettes P.	Knox	H k	Clear Creek	Morgan
J m	Cave	Jennings	D k	Clear Creek	Vigo
H n	Cave Spring	Lawrence	J e	*Clear Spring	Kosciusko
L c	Cedar Creek	Allen	H i	*Clermont	Marion
L b	Cedar Creek	De Kalb	G q	Cleveland	Clinton
D c	Cedar Creek	Lake	K l	*Clifly	Decatur
M k	*Cedar Grove	Franklin	H n	Clifly Creek	Washington
D b	*Cedar Lake	Lake	J l	Clifly Creek	Bartholomew
H m	Cedar Spring	Jackson	K k	Clifly Creek	Decatur
M c	Cederville	Allen	H e	Clinton	Cass
J c	Centre Lake	Kosciusko	D j	*Clinton	Vermilion
D b	Centreville	Lake	G g	CLINTON	
J o	Centreville	Scott	F k	*Cloverdale	Putnam
M i	*Centreville	Wayne	E k	Cloverland	Clay
B q	Chainville	Posey	G r	Cloverport	KENTUCKY
E h	Chambersb'rg	Fountain	D h	Coal Banks	Fountain
H o	*Chambersb'g	Orange	F r	Coal Beds	Perry
I f	*Chancery	Howard	F q	Coal Beds	Perry
J p	*Charleston	Clarke	D j	Coal Creek	Vigo
J f	Charleston	Hancock	D i	Coal Creek	Parke
J j	*Charlottessv'l.	Hancock	K l	*Cobb's Fork	Decatur
E g	Chatalie	Warren	K c	*Coesse	Whitley
I o	*Chesnut Hill	Washington	E k	*Coffee	Clay
M i	*Chester	Wayne	F a	*Coffee Creek	Porter
F m	Chesterfield	Greene	J n	Coffin's	Jackson
J h	*Chesterfield	Madison	I i	Cold Creek	Hamilton
I e	*Chilli	Miami	E h	*Cole Creek	Fountain
L n	China	Jefferson	F a	Cole's	La Porte
H c	Chippewa	Fulton	H q	Cole's Mill	Crawford
E k	*Christie's Pr	Clay	F p	Colesline	Dubois
I m	Christianburg	Brown	M J	CollegeCorner	Ohio
I a	Christian Cr.	Elkhart	G I	College Twns.	Monroe
K c	*Churubusco	Whitley	L k	*Columbia	Fayette
I h	Cicero Creek	Hamilton	K c	Columbia	Whitley
I h	*Cicero Town	Hamilton	G o	Columbiaville	Martin
E g	Cicot	Warren	J l	*Columbus	Bartholomew
F m	Cincinnati	Greene	C o	Common Field	Knox
H e	Circleville	Cass	F g	*Concord	Tippecanoe
E a	*City West	Porter	D o	Conger's Cr.	Pike
J o	CLARKE		J i	Conner's Cr.	Hamilton
F n	Clarksburg	Daviess	L j	*Connersville	Fayette
K k	*Clarksburgh	Decatur	J k	*Conn's Creek	Shelby
H i	Clarkstown	Boone	M m	*Coopersville	Dearborn.
J p	Clarksville	Clarke	I m	Coop's Ferry	Jackson
G a	Classon's Corn	La Porte	I a	Corbert's Cr.	Elkhart

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
F i	Cornstalk	Montgomery	M m	Decatur	Crawford
K c	Corse	Whitley	K l	DECATUR	
I q	*Corydon	Harrison	E a	*Deep River	Lake
M j	*Cottage Gr.	Union	H f	Deer Creek	Carroll
H a	*Cottage Hill	St. Joseph	J f	Deer Creek	Grant
I m	Courtland	Jackson	G r	Deer Creek	Perry
H a	Coupee Prairie	St. Joseph	F j	Deer Creek	Putnam
D h	*Covington	Fountain	J k	Deer Creek	Shelby
K d	Cow Creek	Huntington	M g	Deerfield	Randolph
H n	Cox's Ferry	Lawrence	L b	*De Kalb	De Kalb
K g	Cranberry	Delaware	L b	DE KALB	
G p	CRAWFORD		I n	Delaney's Cr.	Washington
F h	*Crawfordsvil.	Montgomery	L m	*Delaware	Ripley
G g	Cripe's Run	Clinton	K g	DELAWARE	
J l	Critzer's Mills	Decatur	E o	*Delectable H.	Pike
M d	Crooked Cr.	Alton	G f	*Delphi	Carroll
K n	Crooked Cr.	Jefferson	E j	*Delta	Parke
H i	Crooked Cr.	Marion	E j	Depew's Mills	Parke
F b	Crooked Cr.	Porter	G q	Derby	Perry
F r	Crooked Cr.	Spencer	C o	Deshée River	
M a	*Crooked Cr.	Steuben	F j	Deweese's Brid.	Putnam
L a	Crooked Lake	Steuben	C r	Diamond Isl.	Posey
F k	Cross Creek	Putnam	D o	Dickesburg	Knox
L m	*Cross Plains	Ripley	E j	*Dickson's M.	Parke
D b	*Crown Point	Lake	M m	*Dillsborough	Dearborn
I j	*Cumberland	Marion	G a	Dishamine L.	La Porte
L i	Cumberland R.	Henry	F m	Doan's Creek	Greene
B q	Cut-off Island	Posey	F k	Doe Creek	Putnam
D m	*Currysville	Sullivan	D m	*Don	Sullivan
I i	Cynthiana	Hamilton	G a	*Door Village	La Porte
C g	*Cynthiana	Posey	J e	Dora	Wabash
J k	Cynthiana	Shelby	F n	*Dover Hill	Martin
D r	Cypress Cr.	Warrick	F m	Dresden	Greene
F q	*Dale	Spencer	M k	*Drewersburg	Franklin
J f	*Dallas	Grant	K i	Driftwood Cr.	Henry
L i	*Dalton	Wayne	I n	Driftwood R.	Jackson
E b	*Daman Run	Porter	I n	Drusilla	Jackson
G j	*Danville	Hendricks	E h	Dry Run	Fountain
M e	*Darby	Adams	I b	Dry Run	Hamilton
F h	*Darlington	Montgomery	E j	Dublin	Parke
E c	Davidson's M.	Jasper	L i	*Dublin	Wayne
I q	*Davidson	Harrison	F p	DUBOIS	
E n	DAVIESS		J h	Duck Creek	Hamilton
G n	Davis' Ferry	Lawrence	K i	Duck Creek	Henry
D i	Davis Ferry	Vermilion	L k	Duck Creek	Franklin
F p	*Davis Creek	Dubois	J n	*Dudley	Jackson
F d	Davisonville	Jasper	M j	*Dunlapsville	Union
F g	*Dayton	Tippecanoe	K n	*Dupont	Jefferson
H q	Dean's Mills	Crawford	F a	Durham	La Porte
M m	DEARBORN		J e	Durham	Wabash
M e	*Decatur	Adams	D k	Durkee's Fer.	Vigo
			J f	Dwiggins M.	Grant

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
H i	Eagle Creek	Marion	G n	Fairfax	Monroe
G c	Eagle Creek	Starke	M k	*Fairfield	Franklin
H j	Eagle Fork	Hendricks	L b	Fairfield Cent.	De Kalb
J c	Eagle Lake	Kosciusko	M j	Fairhaven	Ohio
G c	Eagle Lake	Starke	J g	Fairmont	Grant
L a	Eagle Mills	Steuben	F m	*Fairplay	Greene
E o	Eagle Pond	Knox	M e	Fairport	Allen
H h	Eagletown	Hamilton	J c	Fairview	Kosciusko
H i	*Eagle Village	Boone	L g	Fairview	Randolph
M d	*E. Germant'n	Wayne	L j	Fairview	Rush
M i	East Liberty	Allen	L j	Fall Creek	Fayette
F j	*Eberle	Putnam	I i	Fall Creek	Marion
L i	*Economy	Wayne	J h	Fall Creek	Madison
J i	*Eden	Hancock	J p	Falling Run	Floyd
I k	*Edinburgh	Johnson	L j	*Falmouth	Fayette
F n	*Edwardsport	Daviess	B r	Farmersville	Posey
D o	*Edwardsport	Knox	K f	Farmington	Grant
L c	*El River	Allen	I h	Farmington	Hamilton
H e	Eel River	Cass	K j	*Farmington	Rush
E k	Eel R. Feeder	Clay	G e	Farmington	White
J d	Eel River	Kosciusko	H k	*Far West	Johnson
K p	Eight'n Mile Is.	Clarke	L j	FAYETTE	
I q	*Elizabeth	Harrison	L j	Fayetteville	Fayette
K g	Elizabethtown	Delaware	H n	*Fayetteville	Lawrence
I i	*Elizabethto'n	Bartholomew	F q	Ferdinand	Dubois
I m	Elizabethtown	Jackson	E f	Filmore	Porter
I n	Elk Creek	Washington	F j	Filmore	Putnam
J a	*Elkhart	Elkhart	F j	*Fincastle	Putnam
J a	ELKHART		F n	First Creek	Martin
J a	ElkhartPrairie	Elkhart	M a	*Fish Creek	Steuben
J a	Elkhart River	Elkhart	J d	Fisher's Mill	Kosciusko
M i	Elkhorn Cr.	Wayne	J a	Fish Lake	Elkhart
J p	Elk Run	Clarke	G a	Fish Lake	La Porte
G b	*Ellettsville	Monroe	B r	Fish Lake	Posey
K a	*Ellisburg	La Grange	E p	Flat Creek	Pike
J m	Elm Grove	Jennings	C r	Flat Fork	Posey
K l	Ely	Jennings	J k	*Flat Rock	Shelby
L m	*Erod	Ripley	J l	Flat Rock Cr.	Bartholomew
K f	Embree's Mill	Grant	L i	Flat Rock Cr.	Henry
L g	*Emmettsville	Randolph	K k	Flat Rock Cr.	Rush
D n	Emmison's M.	Knox	L e	Flat Rock Cr.	Wells
G c	English Lake	Starke	J k	*Flemmings	Shelby
L a	English Prairie	La Grange	G m	Flemming's SS	Monroe
L l	Enochsburg	Franklin	M m	Flick's Creek	Dearborn
K e	Etna	Noble	K d	Flint Creek	Huntington
D i	*Eugene	Vermilion	G q	Flint Island	Perry
D r	*Evansville	Vanderburg	M n	*Florence	Switzerland
L k	*Everton	Fayette	I p	FLOYD	
E a	*Extr. S. Bend	L. of Michigan	K a	Fly Creek	La Grange
D l	Fairbanks	Sullivan	B p	Foote's Gr. P'd	Gibson
M i	Fairfax	Wayne	J g	Forrestville	Madison
			E a	Fort Creek	Porter

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
D k	Fort Harrison	Vigo	F b	Grand Marsh	La Porte
D n	Fort Knox	Knox	B r	Grand Chain R.	Posey
L d	Fort Wayne	Allen	E e	Grand Prairie	Benton
E h	FOUNTAIN		C p	Grand Rapids	Knox
K o	Fourteen M. C.	Clarke	J f	GRANT	
I q	Fourteen Spr.	Harrison	M n	*Grant's Creek	Switzerland
D p	Francisco	Gibson	G e	Grant's Creek	White
G g	*Frankfort	Clinton	K g	*Granville	Delaware
L k	Franklin	Franklin	H a	Grape Vine Cr.	St. Joseph
I i	*Franklin	Johnson	I n	Grassy Fork	Jackson
L i	Franklin	Wayne	D l	Grassy Pond	Vigo
M k	FRANKLIN		H p	Great Blue R.	Harrison
F h	Fredericksb'g	Montgomery	K k	Great Falls	Decatur
H p	*Fredericksb.	Washington	M l	Great Miami R.	Ohio
H q	*Fredonia	Crawford	H q	Great Spring	Harrison
G a	Free Bridge	La Porte	J f	*Greenberry	Grant
F l	Freedom	Owen	F j	*Green Castle	Putnam
I m	Freeport	Jackson	K b	*Greene	Noble
J j	*Freeport	Shelby	F m	GREENE	
G o	*French L. Sal.	Orange	J i	*Greenfield	Hancock
M a	*Fremont	Steuben	D r	Green River I.	Vanderburg
F q	*French Island	Spencer	K i	*Greensboro'	Henry
E r	*Fresbie's M'l's	Warrick	K l	*Greensburg	Decatur
H q	Froman's Mill	Crawford	L i	*Green's Fork	Wayne
H d	Fulton	Fulton	I f	Greentown	Howard
H d	FULTON		I p	*Greenville	Floyd
H q	Fullinwider's Mills	Crawford	I j	*Greenwood	Johnson
I p	*Galena	Floyd	D m	*Greysville	Sullivan
E j	*Gallatin	Parke	K i	Griggs	Rush
I b	Galveston	Kosciusko	K i	*Groves	Rush
F q	Gentryville	Spencer	M m	Guionsville	Dearborn
H l	Georgetown	Brown	I n	Gullett's Ferry	Jackson
I p	*Georgetown	Floyd	H n	Guthrey's	Lawrence
L h	Georgetown	Randolph	L i	*Hagarstown	Wayne
I i	*Germantown	Marion	I n	Hallaway's F.	Jackson
K k	Germantown	Decatur	J p	*Hamburg	Clarke
C r	Germantown	Vanderburg	H n	Hamer's Mill	Lawrence
L i	Germantown	Wayne	M c	Hamilton	Allen
F p	*Germanville	Dubois	G g	Hamilton	Clinton
C p	GIBSON		J h	Hamilton	Madison
K a	Gibraltar	La Grange	M b	*Hamilton	Steuben
I d	*Gilead	Miami	I h	HAMILTON	
E j	Gilkeson's Mill	Parke	M a	Hamilton's M.	Steuben
K j	*Goddard	Rush	H a	*Hammond's	St. Joseph
K f	*Good Hope	Noble	H j	*Hampton	Hendricks
D p	Gondola	Pike	J i	HANCOCK	
J a	*Goshen	Elkhart	M j	Hannah Creek	Union
G k	*Gosport	Owen	K j	*Hannegan	Rush
K m	Graham's Fork	Jennings	J j	Hanover	Shelby
K h	*Graham	Jefferson	M m	Hanover	Ohio
			H p	*Hardingsb'rg	Washington

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
M l	Hardingsburg	Brown	D k	Honey Creek	Vigo
E k	*Harmony	Clay	G b	Hood's Creek	La Porte
L j	*Harrisburg	Fayette	E j	Hoosier's Mills	Parke
G a	Harris Lake	La Porte	J i	*Hope	Bartholomew
J a	Harris Prairie	St. Joseph	I h	Horse-shoe B.	Hamilton
M l	Harrison	Brown	D i	Howard	Parke
H e	Harrison	Cass	I f	HOWARD	
D k	Harrison	Vigo	H m	Houston	Jackson
I q	HARRISON		G a	*Hudson	La Porte
F n	Harrisonville	Martin	E q	Huffman's M'l's	Spencer
F f	Harrisonville	Tippecanoe	F p	Hunley's Cr.	Dubois
J o	Harristown	Washington	L l	Huntersville	Franklin
G m	*Harrodsburg	Monroe	F g	Huntersville	Tippecanoe
K f	Hartford	Blackford	F p	*Huntingburg	Dubois
G p	Hartford	Crawford	K e	*Huntington	Huntington
M m	*Hartford	Ohio	K e	HUNTINGT'N	
L m	*Hart's Mills	Ripley	M n	Hunt's Creek	Switzerland
J l	*Hartsville	Bartholomew	L m	Hunt's Mills	Ripley
D p	Harvey's Cr.	Pike	J i	*Huntsville	Madison
G q	Hascall's Mills	Perry	L h	Huntsville	Randolph
G q	Hatfield's	Perry	J l	Hydraulic M'l's	Bartholomew
F l	*Hausertown	Owen			
J l	Haw Creek	Bartholomew	G a	Independence	La Porte
E o	Haw Creek	Martin	E g	*Independ'nce	Warren
J a	*Haw Patch	La Grange	E a	Indiana City	Lake
F o	*Haysville	Dubois	I j	INDIANAPOLIS	Marion
E i	*Headley's M.	Fountain	H q	Indian Creek	Harrison
E b	*Hebron	Porter	G n	Indian Creek	Lawrence
H m	*Heltonville	Porter	H k	Indian Creek	Morgan
G i	HENDRICK'S	Lawrence	G d	Indian Creek	Pulaski
K i	HENRY		L n	Indian Creek	Switzerland
E b	Henry Mill	Porter	L m	Ind. Kentucky	Ripley
I k	*Hensley	Johnson	L n	Ind. Ken. Cr.	Jefferson
L m	*Hermann	Ripley	J m	Indian Mound	Jackson
J l	*Herod	Bartholomew	I g	*Indian Prair.	Tipton
K o	*Hibernia	Clarke	E d	Indian Village	Jasper
D i	*Highland	Vermilion	M g	Ioway	Jay
E h	*Hillsboro'	Fountain	D e	Iroquois River	Jasper
K i	Hillsboro'	Henry			
M i	Hillsborough	Wayne	J a	*Jackson	Elkhart
F o	Hindoostan	Martin	H j	Jackson	Cass
I h	Hinckle Creek	Hamilton	L i	*Jacksonburg	Wayne
J n	Hindsville	Jefferson	I m	JACKSON	
E b	*Hobart	Lake	J f	Jackson's Mills	Grant
F m	*Hobbieville	Greene	M a	*Jackson Pr.	Steuben
L a	Hogback Lake	Steuben	E i	Jacksonville	Fountain
F b	Hog Creek	La Porte	M n	*Jacksonville	Switzerland
M m	Hogan's Creek	Dearborn	J f	Jalapa	Grant
F o	Holbert's	Martin	M a	James Lake	Steuben
L n	*Home	Jefferson	G f	*Jamestown	Boone
H m	Homer	Jackson	I a	Jamestown	Elkhart
F e	Honey Creek	White	K j	Jamestown	Henry

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
F p	*Jasper	Dubois	J c	KOSCIUSKO	
E d	JASPER		E l	Mossuth	Clay
M f	JAY		I q	*Laconia	Harrison
M f	*Jay	Jay	F i	*Ladoga	Montgomery
G g	*Jefferson	Clinton	F g	*Lafayette	Tippecanoe
K n	JEFFERSON		J e	*Lafontaine	Wabash
J p	*Jeffersonville	Clarke	K a	*La Grange	La Grange
M k	*Jennings	Franklin	K a	LA GRANGE	
K m	JENNINGS		E g	La Grange	Warren
I f	*Jerome	Howard	J e	*Lagro	Wabash
I k	JOHNSON		D b	LAKE	
F l	Johnstown	Owen	E r	Lake Drain	Spencer
J f	*Jonesboro'	Grant	D a	Lake George	Lake
F m	Jonesborough	Greene	I d	Lake Manatan	Fulton
E q	Jonesborough	Spencer	H c	L Maxineukke	Marshall
L d	Jones' Creek	Allen	E a	Lake Port	La Porte
J m	Joneaville	Bartholomew	D c	Lake Prairie	Lake
F k	Jordan Creek	Clay	J b	L. Tippecanoe	Kosciusko
E c	Kankakee Riv.		J d	Laketon	Wabash
F e	Keen's Creek	White	C r	Lamarco City	Vanderburg
F n	*Kecksville	Martin	K e	Lancaster	Huntington
M l	*Kelso	Dearborn	K n	*Lancaster	Jefferson
J m	Kellar's Mills	Jennings	F l	Lancaster	Owen
L b	*Kendallville	Noble	L e	Lancaster	Wells
J j	Kennedy's	Shelby	I q	*Lanesville	Harrison
K n	*Kent	Jefferson	J i	Lanesville	Marion
J e	Kentner Cr.	Wabash	G a	*La Porte	La Porte
G m	Ketcham's M.	Monroe	G a	LA PORTE	
H d	*Kewanna	Fulton	F a	La Porte Pr.	La Porte
F n	Killion's Mill	Martin	L l	Laughery	Ripley
K h	Killbuck Cr.	Madison	M m	Laughery's C.	Dearborn
J o	Kimberlin's C.	Scott	G g	*Lauramie	Tippecanoe
H l	*Kinder	Brown	L k	*Laurel City	Franklin
E o	Kinderhook	Pike	J i	*Lawrence	Marion
I g	King's Mill	Tipton	M m	*Lawrencebur.	Dearborn
G b	*Kingsbury	La Porte	H n	LAWRENCE	
K l	*Kingston	Decatur	H n	Lawrenceport	Lawrence
J i	Kinnaman's C.	Hamilton	M m	*Lawrencevil.	Dearborn
J i	*Kinnard	Hancock	H m	Leatherw'd C.	Lawrence
J i	Kirkendall's C.	Hamilton	E i	Leatherw'd C.	Parke
H h	Kirklin	Clinton	H q	*Leavenworth	Crawford
G g	*Kirk's X R'ds	Clinton	H h	*Lebanon	Boone
K m	Kiser's	Ripley	D q	*Lee	Warrick
K j	*Knightstown	Henry	K c	Leek's Village	Whitley
J q	Knob Creek	Floyd	J c	*Leesburg	Kosciusko
I r	Knob Creek	Harrison	H n	*Leesville	Lawrence
G q	Knob Creek	Perry	I l	*Lefevre	Bartholomew
G c	Knoz	Stark	G b	Lemon's Brid.	La Porte
D o	KNOX		L d	*Leo	Allen
F p	Knoxville	Dubois	F e	Leonda	Miami
I f	*Kokomo	Howard	G q	*Leopold	Perry
			D k	*Lewis	Vigo

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let	Names of Places.	Counties.
H e	*Lewisburg	Cass	L f	Loblolly Marsh	Jay
J i	Lewisburg	Hancock	J a	*Locke	Elkhart
J n	Lewis Creek	Jefferson	G e	*Lockport	Carroll
J k	Lewis Creek	Shelby	E k	Lockport	Vigo
K i	*Lewisville	Henry	L i	Lockport	Wayne
K a	Lexington	La Grange	F h	*Locust Grove	Montgomery
J o	*Lexington	Scott	C q	Locust Lick	Vanderburg
G f	Lexington	Tippecanoe	J e	*Lodi	Wabash
I k	Liberty	Johnson	F j	*Lodiville	Parke
G n	Liberty	Lawrence	M n	*Log Lick Cr.	Switzerland
M j	*Liberty	Union	M l	*Logan	Dearborn
J d	*Liberty Mills	Wabash	H e	*Logansport	Cass
K n	Lick	Jefferson	E a	Long Lake	Lake
I o	Lick Branch	Washington	C p	Long Pond	Gibson
F j	*Lick Branch	Parke	L j	*Longwood	Fayette
K g	Lick Creek	Blackfoot	J e	Loomis	Whitley
L i	Lick Creek	Fayette	D k	Lost Creek	Vigo
D h	Lick Creek	Fountain	G o	*Lost River	Orange
F o	Lick Creek	Martin	J q	*Louisville	KENTUCKY
H q	Lick River	Harrison	H a	Lowell	St. Josephs
D i	Lyon Mill	Jasper	I l	Lowell Mills	Bartholomew
K a	*Lima	La Grange	J p	Lower Albany	Floyd
M f	*Limberlost	Adams	K h	*Luray	Henry
E h	Linden	Montgomery	H q	Lynch's Mill	Crawford
M e	*Linn	Adams	F o	Lynn	Martin
E q	Linville	Warrick	M h	*Lynn	Randolph
E m	*Linton	Greene	L e	Lynn Grove	Wells
L b	*Lisbon	Noble	D q	*Lynnville	Warrick
J j	*Little Blue R.	Shelby	E i	Lusk's M. Nar.	Parke
H q	Little Blue R.	Crawford	I p	McCallum's X	.
L b	Little Cedar C	Noble		Roads	Harrison
H e	Little Charley	Cass	K f	McCoy's Mill	Wells
D q	Little Creek	Vanderburg	G c	McCumber's M	Stark
I i	Little Eagle C.	Hamilton	J h	McIlhenny	Hamilton
J a	Lit. Elkhart R.	Elkhart	L h	*Macksville	Randolph
K k	L. Flat Rock C	Rush	D k	Macksville	Vigo
K m	Lit. Graham C.	Jennings	K n	*Madison	Jefferson
I q	Lit. Indian Cr.	Harrison	J h	MADISON	
G a	L. Kankakee R.	La Porte	H q	*Magnolia	Crawford
E r	Lit. Pidgeon C.	Warrick	H n	Mahan's Mill	Jackson
E g	Little Pine Cr.	Warren	M l	*Manchester	Dearborn
E j	Lit. Raccoon C	Parke	J d	Manchester	Wabash
D i	Lit. Raccoon C	Vermilion	F j	Manhattan	Putnam
L d	Little River	Allen	J j	*Manilla	Rush
M g	L. Salamonie C	Jay	I k	*Manwarings	Shelby
J l	Lit. Sand Cr.	Bartholomew	K j	Marcellus	Rush
F r	Lit. Sandy Cr.	Spencer	K a	*Marcy	La Grange
E g	L. Shawnee C.	Fountain	E n	*Marie Creek	Knox
I n	*Little York	Washington	J k	*Marietta	Shelby
D i	L. Vermilion R.	Vermilion	J f	*Marion	Grant
E a	Liverpool	Lake	J j	Marion	Shelby
J a	*Livonia	Washington			

Ref. Lot.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Lot.	Names of Places.	Counties.
H b	*Marseilles	Noble	L l	*Milan	Ripley
L b	MARSHALL		J b	*Milford	Kosciusko
F n	MARTIN		E f	Milford	Warren
L i	Martindale's F.	Wayne	H d	*Mill Ark	Fulton
I p	Martinsburg	Washington	H d	Mill Creek	Fulton
M i	*Martinsburg	Wayne	G j	Mill Creek	Hendricks
H k	*Martinsville	Morgan	K h	Mill Creek	Madison
G r	Mason's Mill	Perry	F k	Mill Creek	Putnam
M d	Massillon	Allen	G k	*Mill Grove	Owen
F m	Matamoras	Greene	K l	*Millhousen	Decatur
H r	*Mauckport	Harrison	M l	Miller	Dearborn
M c	Maumee	Allen	H o	Millersburg	Orange
D k	*Maurius	Vigo	K m	Millersburg	Ripley
F r	Maxville	Perry	J d	Millersburg	Whitley
G g	Maxwell's M'l's	Clinton	G a	Miller's Lake	La Porte
E o	Maysville	Daviess	E j	Miller's Mill	Parke
E g	Maysville	Fountain	K k	Millford	Decatur
K e	Maysville	Huntington	I n	*Millport	Jackson
G h	Mechanicsb'rg.	Boone	J p	Mill River	Clarke
K i	*Mechanicsb.	Henry	K k	*Milroy	Rush
H i	Mechanicsb'rg	Marion	G r	Millstone Cr.	Perry
D r	Mechanicsville	Vanderburg	H p	*Milltown	Crawford
J f	*Meir	Grant	G j	Milton	Hendricks
H d	Meredith Mills	Fulton	L j	*Milton	Wayne
D m	*Merom	Sullivan	M m	*Milton Mills	Ohio
D b	*Merrillville	Lake	F q	Minor's Mills	Perry
L k	*Metamora	Franklin	I a	*Mishawaka	St. Joseph
L f	Metamoras	Blackford	I e	*Mishwa	Miami
H d	*Metea	Cass	L q	Mississinewa R	Randolph
M a	*Mets	Steuben	M k	Mixererville	Franklin
I e	*Mexico	Miami	L a	*Mongoq'nong	La Grange
H e	Miami	Cass	K a	Mongoquin. P.	La Grange
I f	Miami	Miami	M e	*Monmouth	Adams
I e	MIAMI		F e	*Monong	White
K e	Miami Reserve	Huntington	J e	Monoquet	Kosciusko
M g	Miami Reserve	Jay	M e	Monroe	Adams
F a	*Michigan City	La Porte	E g	*Monroe	Tippecanoe
H g	*Mich. Town	Clinton	G j	*Monrovia	Morgan
M i	Middleb'rough	Wayne	D i	*Montezuma	Parke
J a	Middlebury	Elkhart	K m	*Montgomery	Jennings
E l	Middlebury	Clay	F h	MONTGOM'Y	
G g	*Middle Fork	Clinton	F e	*Monticello	White
K n	Middle Fork	Jefferson	L f	*Montpelier	Blackford
L d	Middletown	Allen	H m	*Mooney	Jackson
K h	*Middletown	Henry	L n	*Moorefield	Switzerland
G k	Middletown	Owen	L m	*Moore's Hill	Dearborn
J k	Middletown	Shelby	J p	Mooresville	Floyd
D l	Middletown	Vigo	H j	*Mooresville	Morgan
G h	Midway	Clinton	F f	Mootses	White
E r	*Midway	Spencer	J l	Moravian Set.	Bartholomew
J f	*Mier	Grant	H k	MORGAN	
G p	*Mifflin	Crawford	E b	Morgan's Mills	Porter

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
H k	*Morgantown	Morgan	I d	Newark	Fulton
D d	Morocco	Jasper	D q	*Newark	Warrick
J j	*Morristown	Shelby	B g	New Baltimore	Posey
G j	Morrisville	Hendricks	J l	*Newbern	Bartholomew
J k	Morven	Shelby	F m	*Newberry	Greene
K k	*Moscow	Rush	I j	New Bethel	Marion
D c	Mound Spring	Lake	M i	New Boston	Wayne
J k	*Mt. Auburn	Shelby	I b	New Bremen	Marshall
M k	*Mt. Carmel	Franklin	G i	N. Brunswick	Boone
I o	Mount Carmel	Washington	E l	N. Brunswick	Clay
K e	*Mount Etna	Huntington	G e	New Buffalo	White
K j	Mount Etna	Rush	E h	Newburg	Fountain
E e	Mount Gilboa	Benton	D r	*Newburg	Warrick
M g	*Mount Holly	Randolph	K g	*N. Burlington	Delaware
G f	*Mt. Jefferson	Carroll	G a	*New Carlisle	St. Joseph
F j	*Mt. Meridian	Putnam	K i	*New Castle	Henry
E e	Mount Nebo	Benton	K m	*N. Centreville	Jennings
K a	*Mount Pisgah	La Grange	F a	New City West	Porter
L h	Mt. Pleasant	Delaware	J b	N. Columbus	Madison
I i	Mt. Pleasant	Miami	E j	Newcomb's M.	Parke
F o	*Mt. Pleasant	Martin	M f	*New Corydon	Jay
J k	Mt. Pleasant	Shelby	K g	N Cumberland	Grant
G p	*Mt. Prospect	Crawford	F a	*New Durham	La Porte
I n	Mount Sidney	Jackson	G i	N. Elizabeth't'n	Hendricks
M m	*Mt. Sterling	Switzerland	J n	*N. Frankfort	Scott
G l	*Mt. Tabor	Monroe	M i	*New Garden	Wayne
I d	Mt. Vernon	Miami	B q	*N. Harmony	Posey
B r	*Mt. Vernon	Posey	L d	*New Haven	Allen
J e	Mt. Vernon	Wabash	J c	*New Holland	Wabash
D f	Mud Creek	Benton	M g	New Lancaster	Jay
I i	Mud Creek	Marion	J g	*N. Lancaster	Tipton
J d	Mud Creek	Wabash	G f	New Lancaster	Tippecanoe
G b	Mud Lake	La Porte	D m	*New Lebanon	Sullivan
K h	*Muncietown	Delaware	J o	N. Lexington	Clarke
L e	*Murray	Wells	L i	*New Lisbon	Henry
M m	Murray's Mills	Ohio	M g	New Lisbon	Randolph
K n	Muscackituk	Jefferson	E o	New London	Daviess
I n	Muscatatuk	Jackson	H q	*New London	Howard
J b	Musquebuck	Kosciusko	K o	New London	Jefferson
I q	Musquito Cr.	Harrison	J g	New Madison	Madison
M n	Myre's Tavern	Switzerland	K m	*New Marion	Ripley
J j	Nameless Cr.	Hancock	D k	*New Market	Vigo
L l	*Napoleon	Ripley	G i	*N. Maysville	Putnam
H l	*Nashville	Brown	K p	New Metz	Clarke
J i	Nashville	Hancock	L g	*N. M. Pleasant	Jay
G o	*Natchez	Martin	J b	New Paris	Elkhart
G p	*Nebraska	Crawford	J o	*N. Philadelph.	Washington
L i	*Nettle Creek	Wayne	D i	*Newport	Vermilion
J p	*New Albany	Floyd	M i	Newport	Wayne
M m	*New Alsace	Dearborn	G o	New Prospect	Orange
H q	*N. Amsterd'm	Harrison	I p	*N. Providence	Clarke'
			J o	*New Retreat	Washington

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
F h	N. Richmond	Montgomery	G q	Oil Creek	Perry
G i	*New Ross	Montgomery	L l	*Oldenburg	Franklin
J n	*Newry	Jackson	I i	Old Run	Hamilton
M g	New Salem	Jay	G d	Old's Mill	Pulaski
L k	*New Salem	Rush	F g	*Olean	Ripley
I q	*N. Salisbury	Harrison	E g	Old WeaTown	Tippecanoe
G p	Newt. Stewart	Orange	F i	Oloosa	Jasper
E h	*Newtown	Fountain	H b	*Onondaga	Marshall
M l	*New Trenton	Franklin	K a	*Ontario	La Grange
M k	New Vernon	Franklin	I c	*Oran	Kosciusko
L e	Newville	Wells	G o	ORANGE	
L b	*Newville	De Kalb	L j	*Orange	Fayette
I l	*New Warsaw	Bartholomew	M b	Orangetown	De Kalb
K o	*N Washington	Clarke	G o	*Orangeville	Orange
G j	N. Williamsb'g	Hendricks	H m	Orchard's S. S.	Monroe
G j	*N Winchester	Hendricks	L j	*Oregon	Fayette
M n	New York	Switzerland	L a	*Orland	Steuben
I e	*Niconza	Miami	H o	*Orleans	Orange
I k	*Nineveh	Johnson	L e	Ossian	Wells
I h	Nicholsonville	Hamilton	J c	*Oswego	Kosciusko
J k	*Noah	Shelby	M a	Otsego	Steuben
H e	Noble	Cass	D k	Otter Creek	Vigo
K b	*Noble C. H.	Noble	L a	Otter Lake	La Grange
K b	NOBLE	Noble	K m	*Otter Village	Ripley
K b	*N. Iron Works	Noble	D c	*Outlet	Lake
I h	*Noblesville	Hamilton	J h	*Ovid	Madison
L c	Noblesville	Noble	F l	OWEN	
K j	Noland's Fork	Wayne	K p	Owen's Creek	Clarke
F p	*North	Dubois	G m	Owensburg	Greene
G c	North Bend	Starke	C p	*Owensville	Gibson
H h	*Northfield	Boone	E n	*Owl Prairie	Daviess
L m	*North Hogan	Ripley	E f	*Oxford	Benton
H a	*North Liberty	St. Joseph			
K n	*N. Madison	Jefferson	F d	Paddock Mills	Jasper
J e	*N. Manchester	Wabash	G f	Paint Creek	Carroll
I g	Normandy	Tipton	M k	Palestine	Franklin
K b	*Northport	Noble	I c	*Palestine	Kosciusko
G i	*North Salem	Hendrick	G m	Palestine	Monroe
H c	North Salem	Marshall	H a	Palmer's Pr.	St. Joseph
F e	Norway	White	K k	Palmyra	Rush
L é	*Nottingham	Wells	I p	Palmyra	Harrison
H a	Notre Dame du Lac	St. Joseph	I e	*Palos	Miami
L j	*Null's Mills	Fayette	G o	*Paoli	Orange
D j	*Numa	Parke	G f	Paragon	Carroll
L k	*Oak Forest	Franklin	J n	*Paris	Jennings
I i	*Oakland	Marion	G n	Paris	Lawrence
F m	*Oak Ridge	Greene	E j	PARKE	
H p	Oberon Cave	Harrison	F i	*Parkersburg	Montgomery
K J	*Ogden	Henry	E i	Parkeville	Parke
M m	OHIO		C q	Parris	Posey
			D f	Parrish's Gr.	Benton
			G f	Passeeanong C.	Carroll

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
C p	*Patoka	Gibson	L k	Pleasant Ridge	Rush
C p	Patoka Creek	Gibson	F m	*Pleasant Rid.	Greene
E p	Patoka Creek	Pike	G f	Pleasant Run	Carroll
M n	*Patriot	Switzerland	J p	Pleasant Run	Clarke
E j	Patterson's M.	Parke	I i	Pleasant Run	Hamilton
J d	*Paw-Paw	Miami	I j	Pleasant Run	Marion
J d	Paw-Paw Cr.	Wabash	I f	*Pleasant Spr.	Howard
I o	*Pekin	Washington	I j	*Pleas. View	Shelby
J i	*Pendleton	Madison	K g	*Pleas. Woods	Delaware
I h	Penfield	Hamilton	E k	*Plunge Creek	Clay
L l	Pennsylvania	Ripley	J d	Plunge Creek	Kosciusko
M f	*Pennville	Jay	M n	Plum Creek	Switzerland
I e	Peoria	Miami	L j	Plum Orchard	Fayette
K k	Perkins	Rush	H b	*Plymouth	Marshall
J h	*Perkinville	Madison	I i	Pogue's Creek	Marion
L c	Perry	Allen	I h	*Poinsett	Hamilton
G q	PERRY		F l	*Pt. Comm'rce	Greene
I d	*Perrysburg	Miami	G q	Poison Creek	Perry
D h	Perryville	Vermilion	F k	*Poland	Clay
I e	*Peru	Miami	G a	Polk's Lake	La Porte
E o	*Petersburg	Pike	J o	*Polk's Run	Clarke
L f	Petite Prairie	Blackford	K e	Pond Creek	Huntington
J i	*Philadelphia	Hancock	E o	Pond Creek	Knox
M j	*Philomath	Union	D g	*Poolsville	Warren
L j	Philpott's Mills	Fayette	K c	*Popano	Whitley
D o	Pickamink R.	Jasper	D k	*Poplar Hill	Vigo
J a	Pidgeon R. Cr.	Scott	H a	Portage	St. Joseph
L a	Pidgeon River	Steuben	H a	Portage Prair.	St. Joseph
E p	PIKE		E b	*Porter's X R.	Porter
J c	Pike Lake	Kosciusko	F o	*Portersville	Dubois
H i	*Piketon	Marion	E h	*Portland	Fountain
H p	Pilot Knob	Crawford	J i	Portland	Hancock
H b	Pine Creek	Marshall	M g	Portland	Jay
E g	Pine Creek	Warren	F i	*Portland Mills	Putnam
F a	Pine Lake	La Porte	K b	Port Mitchell	Morgan
J o	*Pine Lick	Clarke	H j	Port Royal	Noble
E f	Pine Village	Warren	G n	Port William	Lawrence
L k	Pipe Creek	Franklin	C r	POSEY	
J h	*Pipe Creek	Madison	C q	*Poseyville	Posey
G c	Piqua	Starke	F f	Pouceaupich'x River	Tippicanoe
G i	*Pittsburgh	Hendricks	L d	*Poughkeepsie	Allen
G f	*Pittsburg	Carroll	G h	Prairie Creek	Boone
H j	*Plainfield	Hendricks	G g	Prairie Creek	Clinton
H a	Plainfield	St. Joseph	E n	Prairie Creek	Davies
E j	Plank Road M.	Parke	L h	Prairie Creek	Delaware
I o	Plattsburg	Washington	D l	*Prairie Creek	Vigo
L n	*Pleasant	Switzerland	D h	*Prairieton	Vigo
F k	Pleasant Gard.	Putnam	G g	Prairieville	Clinton
H d	Pleasant Gro.	Fulton	D b	Prairie West	Lake
E d	*Pleasant Gro.	Jasper	L l	*Platesburg	Ripley
E h	*Pleasant Hill	Montgomery	L i	Premium Mills	Wayne
M e	Pleasant Mills	Adams			

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
K n	Presburg	Jefferson	J m	Rock Creek	Jennings
K a	Pretty Prairie	La Grange	E i	Rock Creek	Parke
K e	*Price	Huntington	D g	Rock Creek	Warren
E o	Pride's Creek	Pike	J m	*Rockford	Jackson
D p	*Princeton	Gibson	K e	Rockford	Wells
G f	Prince Wm.	Tippecanoe	G r	Rock Island	Perry
H p	*Procterville	Crawford	H k	Rockingham	Morgan
G d	PULASKI		E r	*Rockport	Spencer
J a	Pushawn	La Grange	E j	Rocky Run	Parke
F j	PUTNAM		F h	Rocky Run	Montgomery
F j	*Putnamville	Putnam	J a	Rocky Run	Elkhart
J n	*Queensville	Jennings	E j	*Rockville	Parke
M n	*Quercus Gr.	Switzerland	K h	Rogersville	Henry
K d	Raccoon V. R.	Huntington	E b	Rolling Prairie	Lake
E n	*Raglesville	Daviess	G a	Rolling Prairie	La Porte
E g	*Rainsville	Warren	K b	Rome	Noble
K j	*Raleigh	Rush	G r	*Rome	Perry
K n	Ramsey's Mills	Jefferson	F g	*Romney	Tippecanoe
M h	*Randolph	Randolph	L d	*Root	Allen
L h	RANDOLPH		M j	Roseburg	Union
E l	Rawley's Mills	Clay	E j	*Roseville	Parke
K i	*Raysville	Henry	K l	*Rossburg	Decatur
G n	Redding	Lawrence	G g	*Rossville	Clinton
J m	*Reddington	Jackson	H q	Rothwick's M.	Crawford
D g	Redwood Cr.	Warren	H i	*Royalton	Boone
G h	Reese's Mill	Boone	H e	*Royal Centre	Cass
H q	Remarkable C.	Crawford	F n	Rugglesville	Daviess
E d	*Rensselaer	Jasper	K j	RUSH	
I e	*Reserve	Miami	I n	Rush Creek	Washington
L d	Richardville	Allen	K j	*Rushville	Rush
K k	*Richland	Rush	E j	*Russell's Mills	Parke
M j	Richland Cr.	Union	F j	*Russellville	Putnam
F l	Richland Cr.	Greene	G g	*Russiaville	Clinton
K l	Richmond	Decatur	G r	Sackett's Mills	Perry
M i	*Richmond	Wayne	I n	*Sage's Ferry	Jackson
K g	*Rich Woods	Delaware	L k	Sain's Creek	Fayette
M q	Ridgeville	Randolph	C o	St. Francisville	ILLINOIS
D k	*Riley	Vigo	D b	*St. John	Lake
K a	*Ringgold	La Grange	H a	ST. JOSEPH	
K j	Ripley	Rush	M e	St. Joseph R.	Allen
L m	RIPLEY		J a	St. Joseph R.	Elkhart
M m	*Rising Sun	Ohio	J l	St. Louis	Bartholomew
K d	*Roanoke	Huntington	F r	St. Louis	Perry
D b	Robinson's Pr.	Lake	M e	St. Mary's Riv.	Adams
E g	*Rob Roy	Fountain	J k	*St. Omer	Decatur
M k	Rochester	Franklin	K e	Salamonic R.	Huntington
H d	*Rochester	Fulton	M h	Salem	Randolph
J b	Rochester	Noble	I o	*Salem	Washington
I l	*Rock Creek	Bartholomew	P m	Salisbury	Greene
G e	Rock Creek	Carroll	I p	Salisbury	Harrison
			M i	Salmon	Franklin

Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref. Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
H p	*Valerne	Orange	J b	Wawas Lake	Kosciusko
I n	*Vallonia	Jackson	J b	Waweesee L.	Kosciusko
E b	*Valparaiso	Porter	I f	Wawpecons	Miami
E k	*Van Buren	Clay	I m	Waymansville	Bartholomew
F l	*Vandalia	Owen	M i	WAYNE	
C r	VANDERB'G	Clinton	J l	Waynesburg	Decatur
G g	Vaneen's Mills	Shelby	E h	*Waynetown	Montgomery
J k	Vaughn's Mills	Daviess	G l	Wayport	Monroe
E o	Veal's Creek	Vermilion	F g	Wea Creek	Tipppecanoe
D i	VERMILION	Howard	E g	Wea Prairie	Tipppecanoe
D h	Vermilion R.	Jennings	F g	Weaton	Tipppecanoe
I f	*Vermont	Jackson	B q	Web's Ferry	Posey
K m	*Vernon	Vanderburg	J c	Webster	Kosciusko
J n	Vernon Fork	Ripley	J f	Webster's Mill	Grant
C r	*Verona	Switzerland	H m	Weddle's Mills	Brown
L m	*Versailles	De Kalb	I e	Weesaw	Miami
M n	*Vevay	Rush	G b	Weesaw	St. Joseph
N b	Vienna	Scott	I i	Wellington	Marion
L j	Vienna	Knox	I e	Weesaw Creek	Miami
J a	*Vienna	Greene	F g	*Wesley Chap.	Tipppecanoe
D k	VIGO	Wabash	L e	WELLS	
D o	*Vincennes	WABASH	H d	*Wesley	Fulton
G m	Virginia Ir. W.	Wabash River	F e	West Bedford	White
J e	*Wabash	Wabash	J i	West Creek	Hamilton
J e	WABASH	Waggoree's C.	D c	*West Creek	Lake
J e	Wabash River	Rush	G f	West Delphi	Carroll
C r	Waggoree's C.	Vanderburg	I h	*Westfield	Hamilton
K k	Walker's	Fountain	C r	*W. Franklin	Posey
E h	*Wallace	Putnam	G a	W. Hamilton	La Porte
F j	Walnut Fork	Grant	I h	*W. Kinderh'k	Tipton
J f	*Walnut Cr.	Washington	D g	*W. Lebanon	Warren
I o	*WalnutRidge	Randolph	M f	West Liberty	Jay
M g	Ward	Huntington	H e	West Logan	Cass
K e	*Warren	Gibson	F g	*West Point	Tipppecanoe
D g	WARREN	Hancock	K l	*West Port	Decatur
D q	*Warrenton	Warrick	K p	Westport	KENTUCKY
J i	Warrington	Kosciusko	G k	*West Salem	Morgan
D q	WARRICK	Cass	L k	West Union	Fayette
D q	Warrickton	Davies	D n	*West Union	Knox
J c	*Warsaw	Wayne	D i	West Union	Parke
H e	Washington	Perry	E a	Westville	La Porte
E o	*Washington	Elkhart	K g	*Wheeling	Delaware
M i	Washington	La Porte	H p	Whiskey Run	Crawford
I o	WASHINGTON	Fayette	G l	*Whitehall	Owen
G r	Waterbury	Vigo	L k	*Whitcomb	Franklin
J a	Waterford	Montgomery	J i	*White	Hancock
F a	Waterford	Morgan	G e	WHITE	
L j	*Waterloo		H j	White Lick	Morgan
D e	*Wauhoo		H i	White Lick Cr.	Hendricks
E i	*Waveland		E l	White Oak Cr.	Clay
H k	Waverley		E f	White Oak Gr.	Benton
			F o	*White Oak G.	Dubois

Ref Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.	Ref Let.	Names of Places.	Counties.
C p	White River	Knox	I k	*Woodbury	Madison
I m	White River	Jackson	I k	Woodruffs	Johnson
G l	*White Post	Pulaski	B r	Wood's Ferry	Posey
M i	*White Water	Wayne	G n	Wood's Ferry	Lawrence
M k	White W. Riv.		H n	*Woodville	Jackson
M l	White W. Can.		G n	Woodville	Lawrence
J d	*Whitley	Whitley	H b	W'dworth's L.	Marshall
K c	WHITLEY		I n	Woody's Fer.	Jackson
G p	*Wickliffe	Crawford	J h	Wooster	Scott
I g	Wild Cat Cr.	Tippecanoe	F o	*Worth	Dubois
G f	Wild Cat Riv.	Tipton	F m	Worthington	Greene
I i	Williams Cr.	Marion	F m	*Wright	Greene
E j	Williams Cr.	Parke	I j	Wrightsdale	Shelby
L j	Williams Cr.	Fayette	J m	Wyalosing Cr.	Jennings
H m	Williamsburg	Jackson	G g	*Wyandot Vil.	Tippecanoe
I k	Williamsburg	Johnson	J b	Wyland's Mills	Elkhart
M i	*Williamsb'rg	Wayne	E f	*Wynn	Franklin
E g	*Williamsport	Warren	G d	Wyoming	White
F q	Williams'n's M	Perry	J f	Xenia	Miami
E k	*Williamsto'n	Clay	G f	Xenia	Tippecanoe
K k	*Williamsto'n	Decatur			
K a	Willis Lake	La Grange	L e	Yellow Creek	Adams
E a	Willow Creek	Porter	I a	Yellow Creek	Elkhart
M m	*Wilmington	Dearborn	H b	Yellow River	Marshall
M m	Wilson's Cr.	Dearborn	G c	Yellow River	Starke
D o	Wilson's Cr.	Knox	H b	Yellowbank C.	Marshall
G l	*Winamac	Pulaski	I k	*Yellow Spr.	Johnson
M h	*Winchester	Randolph	D p	York	Gibson
L h	*Windsor	Randolph	M l	*York Ridge	Brown
K n	Wirt	Jefferson	K h	*Yorktown	Delaware
D b	*Winfield	Lake	F g	Yorktown	Tippecanoe
E p	*Winslow	Pike	I k	Young's Creek	Johnson
K a	*Wolcott's M.	La Grange	F h	*Yountsville	Montgomery
G h	Wolf Creek	Boone			
H c	Wolf Creek	Marshall	K d	Zanesville	Wells
L a	Wolf Lake	La Grange	K m	*Zenas	Jennings
K b	*Wolf Lake	Noble			

ROUTES IN INDIANA.

* * The first column of figures refers to the distance from place to place, and the second to the total distance from starting point.

Madison and Indianapolis.

MADISON	-	-	-
North Madison	-	2	2
Wirt	-	4	6
Lancaster	-	4	10
Big Creek	-	2	12
Camp Creek	-	2	14
Graham's Fork	-	4	18
Vernon	-	4	22
North Vernon	-	1	23
Queensville	-	5	28
Scipio	-	2	30
Tannersville	-	3	33
Rock Creek	-	1	34
Elizabethtown	-	2	36
COLUMBUS	-	7	43
Taylorville	-	6	49
Edinburg*	-	5	54
Amity	-	5	59
Franklint	-	5	64
Worthsville	-	7	71
Greenwood	-	3	74
Southport	-	5	79
INDIANAPOLIS	-	7	86

Columbus and Jefferson.

COLUMBUS	-	-	-
Walessboro'	-	4	4
Waynesville	-	2	6
Bannersville	-	1	7
Jonesville	-	3	10
Rockford	-	5	15
Vernon Fork	-	9	24
Muscatatuk River	-	4	28
Centreville	-	7	35
Vienna	-	3	38
Morristown	-	7	45
Holmes' Mills	-	4	49
Sellersburg	-	9	58
JEFFERSONVILLE	-	8	66

Indianapolis, Lawrenceburg, and Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS	-	-	-
SHELBYVILLE	-	26	26
Middletown	-	7	33
St. Omer	-	3	36
Milford Junction†	-	7	43
Greensburg	-	10	53
Huntersville	-	13	66
Guilford	-	22	88
LAWRENCEBURG	-	8	96
State Line	-	2	98
CINCINNATI	-	18	116

Indianap's and Cincinnati. (Via Shelbyville and Junction R.R.)

INDIANAPOLIS	-	-	-
SHELBYVILLE	-	26	26
Rushville	-	20	46
Marcellus	-	5	51
Connersville	-	12	63
Brownsville	-	7	70
Liberty	-	5	75
STATE LINE	-	7	82
Oxford, O.	-	5	87
Hamilton	-	24	111
CINCINNATI	-	25	136

Indianapolis, Eaton, and Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS	-	-	-
Greenfield	-	21	21
Charlottesville	-	8	29
Raysville	-	5	34
Lewisville	-	9	43
Dublin	-	8	51
CAMBRIDGE CITY	-	2	53
Germantown	-	2	55
Centreville	-	7	62

* Branch Railroad to Shelbyville, 16 miles; whence continued to Knightstown, 27 miles, and to Rushville, 90 miles.

† Branch Railroad, via Liberty and Morgantown, to Martinsville, 29 miles.

‡ Branch Railroad to Milford, 4 miles.

Indianapolis, Eaton, and Cincinnati—Continued.

Richmond*	6	68
State Line†	4	72
Eaton	10	82
Hamilton	34	116
CINCINNATI	25	141

New Castle, Richmond, and Logansport.

RICHMOND		
Washington	9	9
Hagerstown	7	16
NEW CASTLE	11	27
ANDERSONTOWN	18	45
LOGANSPORT	64	109

Indianapolis and Bellefontaine.

INDIANAPOLIS		
Zanesville	6	6
Oakland	5	11
Fortville	7	18
Alfonse	2	20
Pendleton	7	27
ANDERSONTOWN	7	34
Yorktown	12	46
MUNCIETOWN	6	52
Morristown	9	61
Farmville	4	65
Royston	3	68
WINCHESTER	5	73
Union (State Line)	10	83
BELLEFONTAINE, O.	58	141

Indianapolis and Elkhart.

INDIANAPOLIS		
Noblesville	22	22
Tipton	17	39
Kokomo	16	55
Miami	9	64
Leonda	5	69
Peru	6	75
Paw Paw	14	89
Warsaw	24	113
GOSHEN	26	139
ELKHART	10	149

Indianapolis and Lafayette.

INDIANAPOLIS		
Piketon	7	7
Royalton	7	14
Lebanon	12	26
Thorntown	8	34
LAFAYETTE	26	60

Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

INDIANAPOLIS		
Bridgeport	9	9
Cartersburg	8	17
N. Belleville	2	19
Claysville	2	21
Crittenden	7	28
West Milton	1	29
Fillmore	5	34
GREEN CASTLE	6	40
Colloma	5	45
Manhattan	2	47
Brazil	11	58
Highland	3	61
TERRE HAUTE	12	73

New Albany and Chicago.

NEW ALBANY		
Bennettsville	9	9
N. Providence	9	18
Pekin	5	23
SALEM	12	35
Orleans	20	55
Woodville	7	63
BEDFORD	8	70
Fairfax	10	80
BLOOMINGTON	11	91
Ellettsville	6	97
GOSPORT	8	105
Cloverdale	11	116
Putnamville	6	122
GREEN CASTLE	5	127
Fincastle	12	139
CRAWFORDSVILLE	16	155
Linden	10	165
Romney	5	170
LA FAYETTE	13	183
MICHIGAN CITY	92	275
CHICAGO	58	333

* Branch Railroad to Dayton and Western Railroad, 4 miles.

† Four Mile Valley Railroad, via Fairhaven, Ohio, to Junction Railroad, near Oxford, 33 miles, diverges here.

*Chicago, Northern Indiana
and Monroe.*

CHICAGO			
State Line	14	14	
Bailey Town	27	41	
La Porte	21	62	
West Hamilton	5	67	
Carlisle	10	77	
South Bend	15	92	
Mishawaka	4	96	
Elkhart*	12	108	
Bristol	8	116	
State Line	7	123	
White Pigeon, Mich.	6	129	
Monroe	128	257	

*Chicago, Northern Indiana
and Detroit.*

Chicago			
State Line	21	21	
Lake Station	15	36	
Salt Creek	5	41	
N. Ind. R.R. intersects	4	45	
New City West	3	48	
Michigan City	9	57	
State Line	6	63	
New Buffalo	4	67	
Detroit	218	275,	

Wabash and Erie Canal.

Ohio Division.			
Manhattan to TOLEDO	4		
Port Miami	8	12	
Maumee City	1	13	
Waterville	5	18	
Otsego	7	25	
Providence	5	30	
Damascus	6	36	
Napoleon	8	44	
Florida	8	52	
Independence	5	57	
DEFIANCE	4	61	
Junction of Miami Extension Canal	9	70	

*Wabash and Erie Canal—
Continued.*

Reservoir		11	81
Antwerp		3	84
State Line		4	88
Indiana Division.			
Indiana City		3	91
Fairport		2	93
Lewiston		3	96
FORT WAYNE		12	108
Aboit�		11	119
Huntington		16	135
Utica		9	144
Lagro		5	149
WABASH		6	155
Peru		15	170
Lewisburg		8	178
LOGANSFORT		8	186
Amsterdam		9	195
Lockport		6	201
Carrollton		6	207
Delphi		5	212
Am�ricus		8	220
LA FAYETTE		10	230
Lodi or Coal Creek		51	281
TERRE HAUTE		36	317
Point Commerce		42	339
Newburg		17	376
Pigeon Dam		72	448
EVANSVILLE		19	467

Whitewater Canal.

This Canal extends from Cambridge, on the National Road, to the Ohio River

LAWRENCEBURG to Hardingsburg

Elizabethtown		6	
Harrison		8	14
New Trenton		6	20
Brookville		11	31
Laurel City		14	45
Connersville		11	56
CAMBRIDGE		12	68

* Branch Railroad to Goshen, 10 miles.

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